ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,010—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st July.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B. HYDASPES	2986	450	E. Gordon	25th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.
20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,830	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE S. S. "TANNADICE"

HAS ARRIVED from BANGKOK and SINGAPORE, with a Cargo of Timber, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay Freights (if any), and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

All claims must be submitted prior to the Steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the S. S. Tannadice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

FOR the last time to advise the Public in General.—OBSERVE ECONOMY by not calling or giving orders to the big firms of your station for any kind of leather goods whereas you can get from us from 300 to 500 per cent. cheaper the very same article, either of English leather and mountings or of the world-famed Cawnpore leather and country mounting. Call sharp at the

HOTEL DE FRANCE, Tamarind Lane,

to our Sole Proprietor, who will stay till FRIDAY, the 21st Instant, from 7 a.m., to 7 p.m., to show our first-class goods and secure Orders and Sell for Cash the Samples brought.

STEWART LAWRIE & Co.,
THE ONLY PROFESSIONAL LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS IN CAWNPORE.
(Established 1880.)

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

GRAM & BARLEY STORES,

COLABA CAUSEWAY.

GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, AND BRAN
of the best quality, supplied at LOW PRICES.

HORSE FOOD.—A preparation now largely accepted in preference to bulky food. Recognized as very nutritious and invigorating. Rs. 4-4, 4-12 and 5-4 per Cwt.

COW FEED.—A food for Cows and Buffaloes. Cattle surprisingly thrive on it and the milk enriched by its use. Rs. 6-0 per Cwt.

ENCORE DE LAIT, in conjunction with the above increases the flow of milk.

BOVINE.—Imported from the Bovine Food Co., London. A nutritious Horse and Cattle Food.

Sole Agent in India for ENHARDI, a very nutritious and fattening Food for Horses. It soon produces a marked change in the spirit of Horses. Largely demanded and strongly recommended.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—		Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each		4	0	4	8
Do. Treble Seam, each		5	0	5	10
Do. Four Seam, registered, each		5	12	6	8
Eclipse composition, each		1	12	2	0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each		4	0	4	8
Do. Treble do. do. each		5	12	6	8
Boys', each	from	1	4	1	2
	to	2	0	2	4
BATS, All Cane, A quality, each		10	8	11	12
Do. do. B „ each		8	8	9	8
Do. do. C „ each		6	8	7	4
BATS, Boys', each	from	1	8	1	11
	to	2	12	3	2
Do. Patent Exceller, each		15	0	17	0
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane, each		11	12	13	0
Do. Frowd's Driver, each		17	0	19	0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box		10	8	11	12

FOOTBALL.

Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—				
Nos.		4	5	6
Cash	Rs.	6-0	6-12	7-8 each.
Credit	„	6-12	7-8	8-8 „
RUGBY BALLS—				
Nos.		4	5	6
Cash	„	5-4	6-8	7-4 „
Credit	„	6-0	7-4	8-4 „

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls		3 6	3 14
Shin Guards per pair	from	1 12	2 8
	to	2 0	3 0

Spare Insides best Vulcanized-Rubber—				
Nos.		4	5	6
Cash	Rs.	2-0	2-4	2-12
Credit	„	2-4	2-8	3-0

TENNIS, BADMINTON, **POLO.** RACQUETS. **GOLF.** &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR

SANITARY APPLIANCES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FOR ANALYSIS,

THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.

AND

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railway, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Price per Cwt. Rs. 7 ; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	„	37	8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	„	3	8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	„	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MEAKIN & CO.'S

ALE AND STOUT

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH RATES.
Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout, in Pints per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND ! !

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON ! !

POPULAR DRYING BOTTLES
For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., against Damp.
Rs. 2-4 ; 3-8 ; 4 ; 4-12 ; and 6.

RAIN GAUGES,
With Funnel, Glass Measure and Receiver
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

23, Hummum Street, } **MADON, SONS & CO.** { Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—**PIANOFORTES.**

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grands, Aliquot System, the finest Pianos in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grands, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Uprights	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... „ 275
Balance... „ 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase......... „ 72
Total... „ 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano ......Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months .... „ 40
Total... „ 712 = 24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.

We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

NATURAL STICKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs. a.
BROWN SOFT SILK	From	8 8
BROWN AND DARK GREEN		10 8
THE "AUTOMATON" (SELF-OPENING)		14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

		Rs. a.
BROWN SOFT SILK	From	6 8
BROWN TWILLED SILK		11 8
BEST SPITALFIELD SILK		12 8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES, SILVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલ્લા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CONGO" arrived from Hull via Karachi are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club Will be held at the Club House On SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1893, at 6 O clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
17th July, 1893.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq	"	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	"	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	"	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	"	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	"	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
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PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	10,30
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	180
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	16	67xd
Beatty Brothers	6,025	200	125	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,400	100	100	10 pr.ct.	135
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	100	100	3 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	480
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	1[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25		18½Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	475
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3[illegible]	660
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	350
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	615
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	115	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,450
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,455
Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50[illegible]	100	100	12p.o.g.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,100	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R [illegible]	960
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,460
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	100
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	50	550
[illegible]ishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	475

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	103½
Brool's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	125 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,380
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	130	125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	80	117½
Khangaum	1,240	450	450	22½	360
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	8[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	395
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	112½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 35 dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	35	1,600
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	33	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	250	all	75	227½
Volkart	—	1,00	1600	Rs. 100	950

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-6	
China Leaf	" 24-6	Nominal.
[illegible] Bar Gold old	" 23-14	"
Do. do. new	" 23-12	"
Australia do.	" 24-5	
Bombay do.	" 24-4	
English Sovereigns	" 15-8	
Do. [illegible]	" 15-7	
Bar Silver [illegible]	" [illegible]	
Do. [illegible] do.	" [illegible]	
[illegible] Dollars	" [illegible]	Nominal.
[illegible] do.	" [illegible]	"
[illegible]	" [illegible]	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
The Australian Circus, Amphitheatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Nurani (s), Calcutta ; and Felbridge (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Godaveri and Satrunjee left the dock yesterday.

EXECUTION AT THE COUNTY JAIL.—One of the two men condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions will be executed this morning at the usual place at the County Jail.

RANGERS F. C.—There will be a practice game this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m. sharp, with the assistance of some members of the N. Lanc. Regt. All members are requested to attend.

BURGLARY IN A DISPENSARY.—Dr. D'Cunha, a medical practitioner, reports to the police that some time during the night of the 15th instant his dispensary at Cavel Street, was broken into and a thief or thieves, having effected an entrance through a window, stole a great deal of glass ware, of the collective value of Rs. 59-8-0

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Band Stand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at 6 p. m. (weather permitting) to-day.

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy	Warwick Williams.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Ums Gluck	Suppe.
Danse	Des Aberigenes	C. Le Thiere.
National Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	C. Godfrey.
Valse	The Maid of Mill	Liddell.
Gavotte	Princess May	C. Kattaum.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Luximon Gopinath, a noted character, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, second Presidency Magistrate with committing theft of a silk *saree*, valued at Rs. 6, the property of one Papa Rajaram, residing at Camatipoora. On Saturday afternoon the accused entered the house of the complainant and stole the property, but while he was walking away with it, he was arrested by a policeman, on suspicion. The accused, against whom stood a register of four previous convictions, was on this occasion sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the House of correction, touching the death of a convict, named Dewa Hira, aged fifty-five years. The deceased was convicted on the 30th of July 1892 of house breaking by night and theft in a building and sentenced by Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He was always sickly and was admitted into the jail hospital on the 1st of May 1893, suffering from diarrhœa. He gradually grew weaker and worse and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

FOUND DEAD IN A TANK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Upper Mahim on the body of Anpoora, a Hindoo woman, aged twenty-five years, residing with her husband, named Vishnoo Raghoo at that locality. The deceased was married to her husband about eight years ago in her native country and since then the couple lived happily together. She used to work as a mill labourer but she was occasionally attacked by the hysteric fits. The day before yesterday the husband after taking his breakfast, went to his work as usual, but on his return home, he found the deceased missing. A search was made for her but she was not discovered until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock when her dead body was seen by a *poonjari*, floating on the surface of the water in the Gopi Tank. Information was immediately given to the police and in their presence the body was taken out of the tank. It was then in an advanced state of decomposition and there were no marks of violence on it. The jury returned an open verdict.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, one Shirkhan ; a Pathan, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking by night, with intent to commit theft. A few days ago the delective police were informed that a theft was to be committed in the house of a Jew, named Samuel Saul Isaac Sykes, at new Nagpada. The police, placed several men, near the house, and at about 8 p.m., on the 15th inst. the accused was observed walking backwards and forwards near the house. After satisfying himself that there was no one near the house, to watch his movements, the accused went upstairs, broke open the lock on the door and entered the premises. The detectives rushed into the premises and arrested the accused. The complainat, who had been at the synagogue at the time, came there and identified the broken lock, the accused in his defence urged that on the night in question he went to the Bellasis Road to bazaar and while he was standing near the house of the complainant, the police arrested him. The Magistrate on evidence found the accused guilty of the offence, with which he was charged and sentenced him to undergo six month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 8th July. David Morgan, of Elizabeth Street, Launceston, in the Colony of Tasmania, Engineer, for improved apparatus for flushing stench traps and other pipes and passages, principally applicable to water-closets and sinks. James Cockle Coxe, a Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department, at present on furlough, residing at No. 6, Comedan Bagan Lane, Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, Bengal, for an improved self-levelling waterstone and mixture to keep away ants of all kinds from almirahs, tables, boxes, etc., to be called "J. C. Coxe's patent ant defier." Josef Cathrein, of the Reform Hotel, Innsbruck, Tyrol, Empire of Austria, Hotel proprietor, for "Improvements in door locks." T. Bolton, F. R. A. S., Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta, Survey of India Department, for a reversible surveying level, combining the theoretical advantages of the Y and reversible level and the rigidity of the dumpy level, with easy means for adjusting the instrument in the field.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Officer of the Secretrary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Frank Goodwin, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for an improved Hill Dandy or Jhampan to be called the "Tilly Dandy." (Filed 4th May 1893.) Sardar Gulab Singh, Official, Kapurthala State, for an improved instrument for marking time in Hindustani and European music (Metronome). Filed 29th June 1893.) Alfred George Woodward Reid, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, Ludhiana, for raising and holding at every required height the gates used for regulating the admission of water into the minor distribution channels on irrigation cannals.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. "Congo," in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Sultan of Turkey is the most extravagant housekeeper in the world. According to a recent estimate his domestic budget runs thus :—Repairs, new furniture, mats, beds, &c., £600,000 ; toilet requisites, including rouge and enamel for the ladies of the harem and jewellery, £2,000,000 ; extra extravagances, £2,600,000 ; clothes and furniture for the Sultan personally, £400,000 ; douceurs and wages, £800,000 ; gold and silver plate, £500,000 ; maintenance of five carriages and horses, £100,000—a total of £7,000,000.

THE *Englishman's* Special Correspondent telegraphs from Bangkok :—Matters have come to a crisis here owing to the Siamese seizing a French merchant steamer and capturing her crew, including the English pilot, and scuttling her by re-opening the shot holes. Several more French warships are expected. The French Admiral here is reported to have received instructions to prepare for action at any moment. There is intense excitement. The Siamese are preparing to oppose an attack on the palace. The fleet is mobilised opposite, and there are five thousand soldiers. The bombardment of Thursday night caused serious damage to the forts and ships. The Siamese lost a score of men. British intervention is anxiously hoped for, but is considered improbable. A later telegram says, French boats, including torpedoes, are ordered here, to arrive to-morrow. Their passage will be opposed. The British Minister has been instructed by the Foreign Office to intervene. A conflict is expected to result.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* LORD BENTINCK C. C.

THE Municipal Cricket Club has, this season, got as strong if not a stronger eleven than they ever had. In the last two matches they made over a century, and it must be said that both the batting and bowling powers of the first eleven is wonderfully increasing. Much credit is due to the energetic captain, Mr. S. Tomlinson, for the efficiency of the eleven. In the match played last Saturday, the Municipal team scored 143 against 21 of their opponents for 4 wickets. The match, though a drawn one, was decidedly in favour of the former team. The following is the score :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S Tomlinson, not out	6
P E Affinwalla, R O, b Guard	18
S M Kaka, c Madon	42
J H Karanjia, b Bottliwalla	3
P G Clark, b Bennett	0
Narayen Sitaram, run out	52
J D Chinoy, b Bennett	4
M A D'Mello, c Bottliwalla	1
K Daruwalla, c Guard	0
B Bhende, S Guard	2
D Daruwalla, c Bennett	2
Extras	13
Total	143

LORD BENTINCK C. C.

P H Pavri, run out, b D'Mello	3
D N Bennett, C Kaka	10
D Guard, run out, b Kaka	1
D B Tapia, not out	1
Bottliwalla, run out	2
B D Gagrat, run out	2
Extras	2
Total	21

P. & O. C. CLUB *VS.* PAREL GYMKHANA C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, between the P. and O. C. Club and Parel Gymkhana C. Club, and ended in a victory for the former by 5 wickets and 49 runs. The following are the scores :—

P. AND O. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P Corke, b Goulter	10	c Grew, b Fisher	6
Lafrenais not out	18	b Fisher	26
C Corke, b Goulter	1	b Goulter	5
Kelly, b Murphy	10	b Goulter	11
Bowack, b Goulter	8	c Parker, b Fisher	13
O'Neil, l b w, b Murphy	2	not out	10
Walker run out	3	b Mayes	0
Nagle, st Murphy, b Goulter	13	did not bat.	
H Corke, c A De Mello, b Goulter	1		
Ambosta, b Murphy	2		
Bolson, c Mayes, b Goulter	3		
Extras	9	Extras	9
Total	80	Total	80

PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mayes, b Bowack	3	c Ambosta, b Bowack	11
M De Mello, b Bowack	5	b Bowack	0
Parker, b Kelly	4	b Kelly	1
A De Mello, c Bowack, b Kelly	0	St O'Neil, b Bowack	0
Murphy, b Kelly	0	b Bowack	0
Goulter, not out	20	c O'Neil, b Bowack	0
Grew, b Bowack	13	not out	27
Fisher, b H Corke	7	b Bowack	6
Mountain, b Bowack	7	b Kelly	0
Frank, b H Corke	0	b Kelly	2
Nicker, b Bowack	2	c Lafrenais, b Bowack	0
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	60	Total	51

XI. OF THE Y. M. C. A. A. C. *VS.* B. B. & C. I. R. C. C. (1ST XI.)

A cricket match was played on Saturday last, between the above teams, and resulted in a win for the former by 47 runs on the 1st innings :—

B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mackeson, c Sub, b Fido	7		
Owen, b Allan	3		
Harrington, b Allan	0		
Lynn run out	0	not out	14
O'Brien, c McAfee, b Fido	4		
English, b Fido	10		
Tittle, c Purvis, b Allan	10		
Rendle, b Fido	3		
Cosserrat, b Allan	4		
Robinson, b Allan	0	not out	17
Maidment not out	6	b Waller	13
Extras	0	Extras	5
Total	47	Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Allan	68	3	20	5
Fido	65	2	27	4

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

1st Innings.

Waller, b Mackeson	1
Sands, c Maidment, b Lynn	22
Fido, c Robinson, b Mackeson	0
Allan, c Lynn, b Mackeson	4
Butler retired	12
Aldridge, c Owen b Lynn	25
Purvis, b Lynn	9
Laxton, c Robinson, b Mackeson	4
O'Leary, c English, b Lynn	11
Pinsent, b Lynn	0
McAfee not out	3
Extras	3
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lynn	105	6	28	5
Mackeson	75	1	37	4
O'Brien	10	0	8	0
English	35	1	18	0
Harrington	10	2	0	0

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB *VS.* THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CRICKET CLUB.

THESE two Clubs met on Saturday last, the 15th inst., on the Cooperage ground, with the result that the Y. M. C. A. won by four wickets and eighty-four runs.

The Y. M. C. A. having won the toss elected to bat, and when the score stood at 122 for six wickets, the Y. M. C. A. Captain declared the innings closed. Of the 122 runs, Jackson contributed 32, Wallich 29, Boileau 12, and George 34, (not out), the others not getting into double figures. The telegraphists then went in, but it was anything but well with them, for they succumbed for the small score of 38, in a complete innings. Netscher proved invaluable to his side as he scored 17, and bowled well too. He received rather a nasty knock on the hand by a swift ball from James and this caused him to drop his bat which struck the wickets and displaced the bails. The umpire, however, gave him "not out." The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

C S Jackson, c Parker, b Thoy	32
W B Leggett, b H Pitcher	5
H C Wallich, c Moore, b H Pitcher	29
W B George, not out	34
E James, b H Netscher	0
R W Boileau, b H Netscher	12
H E Winckler, b H Netscher	1
A D Little, not out	1
F Blodwell, did not bat	0
H J Walsh, did not bat	0
C Bailey, did not bat	0
Extras	8
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Pitcher	100	24	4	2
H Netscher	90	35	2	3
C Page	25	8	1	0
L Moore	20	11	0	
A Pote	40	11	2	0
J Thoy	55	25	3	

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. CLUB.

H Netscher, not out	17
C Page, b James	2
J Thoy, St Leggett	6
T Bailie St Leggett	2
R Quinless, b Boileau	0
L Moore, b Winckler	1
H Pitcher, b Winckler	0
S Perkins, c James, b Wincle	0
P Pote, b Boileau	0
N Parker, c George, b Boileau	0
A Pote, c James, b James	2
Extras	8
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	51	10	6	2
C Jackson	30	10	3	0
R W Boileau	30	6	3	3
H E Winckler	25	4	2	3

Two were stumped

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

THIS match was played between the above clubs on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, the John Bright C. C. winning by 4 wickets and 72 runs. The City, going in first to bat, fared badly at first, and, but for a stubborn stand made by Messrs. Engineer, Godrez and Dubash, would have utterly collapsed. Messrs. Mistry and Mody, who bowled for the John Bright, had a masterly command over the ball, the former taking no less than 6 wickets, all clean bowled, for only 22 runs and again establishing his title to be reckoned as a factor of no mean ability. The John Bright team, who had to play without the valuable services of Mr. Gagrat, when batting in their turn, collared the City bowling from the beginning and scored the required number of runs with the fall of one wicket only. All the batsmen, who represented the John Bright at the wickets, played sound cricket, Mr. K. H. Vakil being the most conspicuous figure amongst them. For consistence and endurance on the field under the trying test of a copious leather-hunting, the City men must be awarded the palm. Mr. B. Billimoria was the only bowler on their side, who exerted any restraining influence on the batsmen. The following are the scores :—

THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

J L Billimoria, b Mistry	0
H H Belgaumwalla, b Mistry	8
P D Kanga, b Mistry	1
K D Engineer, L B W b Mody	10
E N Davar, b Mistry	1
M B Godrez, b Mistry	21
D F Dubash, b Mody	12
K D Khambatta, b Mody	0
K R Eranee, b Mistry	8
H M Billimoria, c Reporter, b Mody	5
M B Bhaya, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	73

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

J E Reporter, c Khambatta, b Bhaya	23
K H Vakil, L B W b Engineer	34
S B Spenser c Belgaumwala, b Bhaya	25
M S Coachman, b Eranee	11
R E Mody, b Billimoria	23
K M Mistry, c Godrez, b Billimoria	17
S N Naigaumwala, not out	7
S K Mistry R D Ayrton M R Wadia J C Dastoor	to bat.
Extras	2
Total	145

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Two Silver Spoon competitions were held at Coloba, on Saturday afternoon, which were well patronised, the entries being the largest for the season, and owing to the Club being now in a position to give "One Silver Spoon" for every six competitors, there were seven spoons competed for, four in the match at 700 yards, and three at 800 yards The weather was exceptionally squally and the wind very high, which militated against good shooting, and some of the competitors experienced no little difficulty in finding the target. The shooting at 800 yards was somewhat better than at 700 yards. The seven best aggregate of the two matches being Lieut. T. M. English 86, Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 69, Sergt. T. H. Abraham 68, Sergt. Major D. Clay 65, Gunnery Instr J. Bedford 62, Sergt. W. Fry 55, Band Master J. Harvey 55. Members intending to enter for the Monsoon Aggregate Prizes are requested to do so early, the Committee will then take into consideration an increased prize list. The next competition will take place on Saturday afternoon, 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Distances 200 and 300 yards. The Aggregate for Monsoon Prizes is one score at 200, 300, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards. The Revolver competitions is also now open, 60 per cent. of entrance fees will be divided into five prizes as last season.

700 Yards	Score
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	43a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	36b
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	33c
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	33d
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	32e
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	29
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lanc Regt	27
Sergt A Monk, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lanc Regt	23
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	17
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sub-Conductor W Doolan, Commst Dept	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	14
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephenson, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vo Rifles	12
Mr A J Besley, Bo Rifles Club	11
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Lce-Corpl J H Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Corpl T W Thursley, Bo Vol Rifles	7
Vol J A Lewis, Bo Vol Rifles	7
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt W G Nicol, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Mr. T L Roberts, Bo Rifle Club retired	3

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon. c Handicapped 3 points. d Winner of 3rd Spoon. e Winner of 4th Spoon.

800 Yards.	
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	43a
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	40b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	38c
Sergt H W Prescot, Bo Vol Rifles	38d
Sergt T H Araham, S M R Vols	35
Gunnery Instr J, Bedford, Royal Navy	33
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Sergt Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	33
Sergt Major J Kelly, L N Lanc Regt	31
Corpl T W Thursley, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lanc Regt	28
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sub Conductor W Doolan, Commst. Dept.	11
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt A Monk, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Vol M T Mullen Bo Vol Rifles	7
Vol J A Lewis, Bo Vol Rifles	4
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	2
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	2

a Handicapped 3 points winner of 1st Spoon. b Handicapped 3 points winner of 3rd Spoon. c Winner of 2nd Spoon. d Handicapped 3 points.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

STEWARDS :—Mr E L Barton, the Hon'ble Lyttleton H Bayley, Major Blomfield, Mr H C Burder, Mr Cecil Gray Mr Fred Graham, Mr L. B. Ker, Mr F. A. Prevost, Major Tylden, and Capt. Wickham.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, and will commence on the 16th of October. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tonrnament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to the Rules of the Indian Polo Association regarding membership.

Entrance donotion (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donotion.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of four Cups, provided not less than four teams compete.

The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883 and 1884 were the Central India Horse, in 1885 Bombay Gymkhana, in 1886 and 1887 Poona Gymkhana, in 1888 Vikar-ul-Umrah's Team, in 1889, 1890 and 1891 7th Hussars, and in 1892 Poona Gymkhana.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four Cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one.

Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to carry competing teams at single fares 1st or 2nd class, and their ponies at 1 1-10th fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at third class Mail Train (3 pies per mile) fares ; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passenger or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at 4½ annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in A class goods wagons (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for eachpony for a single journey, or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double (return) journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana as early as possible, (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay ; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

Care should be taken to obtain the above concessions before booking.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close one week before the commencement of the Tournament.

F. A. PREVOST,
Hony. Secy., Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THIRD MEETING.

THE following events will comprise the programme this afternoon, Wednesday 19th July, commencing at 5 p.m. sharp :—

I.—Tent pegging and Tilting at the ring.

II.—Jumping Competition, Horses.

III.—Unda and Ova Race.—Each competitor will be nominated by a lady. He will ride over a hurdle, discount, receive three pollo balls, mount and ride back over hurdle, carrying pollo balls throughout in his hands.

IV.—Barebacked race, Horses.—Round the trees and back.

V.—Pony Scurry.—About 2 furlongs

H. M. STEUART, Honorary Secretary.

THE German agitator Ahlwardt has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Berlin District Court for libellous statements on Prussian officials, more particularly those of the Ministry of Justice.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola 579 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday, for Kharachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Cos s s Nurani. 3,870 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Cos s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain E B Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 15th July, with a general cargo and 48 deck passengers.

THE s s Felbridge, 1,336 tons, Captain J Cowie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 3rd July, with timber, and a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr B Bugla.

THE ss Tannadice, 1,408 tons, Captain Charles Habecost, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Singapore, (4th July), with a cargo of timber, four cabin and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morris and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Calder	409	Lockyer	Not fixed		B& P S N Co
G	Seeadler	1640	Arthur		10-8	German Govt.
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	523	Budru	Marmagoa	18-7	Shprd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamburgh	25-7	F Muir
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2453	DeHorne	London	28-7	P & O Co
2	Thorndale	1970	Harrington	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	Genoa, &c.	25-7	F Branchi
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	27-7	P & O Co
5	Siam	1588	Weighel	Aden	21-7	P & O Co
6	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	22-7	F Muir &Co
8	Orion	1760	Orlando	China	21-7	A L S N Co
10	River Indus	2255	Scott	Hamburg	21-7	W&AGraham
10	Byculla	1072	Planmuir	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
14	Avala	2415	Newel	Not fixed		K Nixon &Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Pachumba, s	Russell	Karachi, July 15.
	Nurani, s	Carson	Calcutta, June 24.
	Felbridge, s	Cowie	Moulmein, July 3.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tanjore, for Jedda.
" Nurani, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
13 Maharani, s......W. Elliott ...Chittagong, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—Steamers Khedive and City of Edinburgh, and ship Wa.—H. Wilson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
15 Shahjehan, s ...... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
14	Putiala, s	Negapatam.
	Secundra, s.	Singapore.
	Clan Murray, s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—100 cwts wheat, and 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,005 cwts linseed cake, Temple and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 100 cwts gum, M Buckoo ; 174 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 300 cwts turmeric, Tyabjee and Co ; 16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales skins, N Futehally and Co ; 65 cwts gum, V Cursonjee.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 510 cwts myrabollams, Dharsu Nanjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

River Indus s—420 bales cotton and 650 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothors ; 2 cases woollen braids, N Futehaley and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—300 bales cotton, A. S. Moodiliar and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 11, as compared with the statement of July 4, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 4. Rs.	A.	P.	July 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,58,085	5	7	2,02,51,696	4	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,74,97,820	2	10	4,47,73,813	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,99,078	6	2	2,89,331	10	7
Sundries	22,31,190	0	0	21,17,462	6	4
Rs.	9,06,86,173	14	7	9,26,32,303	14	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	73,99,571	0	0	91,82,086	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,06,623	8	0	53,96,163	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,18,44,600	9	0	90,55,296	7	3
Credits on do.	1,08,70,715	14	7	1,06,29,955	12	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,10,93,115	14	3	2,06,14,757	6	2
Balances with other Banks	5,69,696	15	4	2,85,910	11	5
Bullion	4,767	10	8	3,768	4	6
Dead Stock	12,50,993	0	7	12,49,186	7	5
Stamps	9,383	9	6	9,017	7	6
Sundries	17,70,714	12	11	17,78,183	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,29,52,194	8	5	1,41,66,744	14	6
Do. at Branches	1,74,13,796	7	4	2,02,61,233	5	1
Rs.	9,06,86,173	14	7	9,26,32,303	14	1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 11 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	34,39,938	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,53,674	do.
Other Deposits	27,24,007	Dec.
Post Bills	9,746	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	16,72,055	Inc.
Loans	27,89,305	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,40,769	do.
Mercantile Bills	4,78,359	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,14,551	Inc.
Do. at Branches	28,47,437	do.

SOME short time ago, says the Nagpur paper, Mr Womack, Officiating Political Agent, was robbed of a currency note value Rs. 500, intimation was given to the authorities as usual. It appears that a Mussulman, named, Mahomed Khan Bahadur deposited Rs. 500 in the Post Office Saving Bank at this Station and presented the currency note in question in person. The man was so decently dressed, added to which was his good personal appearance that no suspicion arose, the currency note was accepted and the man was supplied with a bank-book and the entry of deposit made in it. Subsequently on the Post Office being informed of the theft of the currency note Mahomed Khan was suspected, but nothing was said until he made his appearance the other day to withdraw a portion of the amount deposited ; when he presented his bank-book Mr. Menasse, one of the clerks being aware of the theft of the currency note, kept the man waiting for a little time on the pretence of being busily engaged and making out the usual papers for the withdrawal, during which time he gave intimation to the Railway Inspector, Mr. Desperance, who arrested the man ond took him away.

THE handsome, stately, and accomplished Madame Jane Hading, whose continued absence from most of the performances at Drury Lane by the Comedie Francaise is a matter of sincere regret to London frequenters of French plays, among whom she has so many admirers, was born at Marseilles. It is needless to say that although from Provence there is nothing Provencal in her accent, for if there were she would certainly not have been admitted to an institution where purity of pronunciation is cherished above all other attributes. Her rather English-loooking name is merely assumed. Before her marriage to M. Koning, the manager of the Gymnase Theatre, her real name was Jane Alfredine Trefouret. Since the age of three, when she appeared as a baby at the Gymnase Theatre at Marseilles, her career has been a remarkable one. At the age of 14 she wont to Algiers, where she appeared in opera bouffe, and a few years afterwards she proceeded to Cairo, where for some years she played leading parts at the Khedive's Theatre. Returning to France in 1876, she found her way shortly afterwards to Paris, where she appeared successively in farcical comedy and opera bouffe. But her ambition was to appear in comedy, and all Paris was surprised one day to find her taking a leading position at the Gymnase. Since then the Comedie Francaise have induced her to join their ranks, and the result is a great accession to the strength of the company, which since the defection of Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been rather weak as regards the ladies,

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	46	26	39	97	39	86	38	40
Tuesday, July 18	0	0	0	40	0	50	0	42
Total	46	26	40	37	40	36	38	82
Total fall to 18th July to 1892	33	80	26	77	27	61	27	78
Total fall to 18th July to 1891	43	15	33	28	31	91	25	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 14th July, 1893 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	33	73	Nasik	26	45
Raver	7	49	Deolali	23	85
Nimbhora	17	10	Ghoti	48	22
Bhadli	14	13	Nargaon	12	77
Jalgaon	12	37	Warangaon	11	10
Sirsoli	11	6	Hootgi	16	82
Mhasawad	13	39	Mohol	10	53
Maheji	18	32	Madha	10	75
Pachora	20	47	Barsi Road	12	35
Kajgaon	10	13	Kem	8	23
Naydongri	10	97	Jeur	13	99
Chalisgaon	11	45	Pomalwari	9	62
Nandgaon	11	48	Diksal	8	31
Munmar	14	42	Lonauli	97	95
Lasalgaon	18	44	Dhond	12	75
Khervadi	18	96	Talegaon	27	40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·545	S E	4	90·1	78·1	85	0·22	17·79	+7·41
Agra	29·555	S E	5	88·1	78·9	89	0·65	13·32	+3·26
Cawnpore	29·606	N N E	2	86·0	77·1	97	1·36	25·31	...
Allahabad	29·547	Calm.	3	85·5	76·8	95	1·02	24·06	+13·52
Jhansi	29·570	S W	1	84·4	75·7	87	0·60	17·43	+5·31
Jacobabad	29·475	S E	5	107·4	87·1	71	...	1·46	+0·74
Karachi	29·556	W S W	16	89·0	80·7	87	...	7·26	+5·30
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·547	Calm.	2	79·4	75·1	93	2·55	9·92	+1·96
Deesa	29·551	W S W	...	88·2	73·8	95	0·74	21·53	+13·86
Ahmedabad	29·594	S W	4	88·2	76·6	95	0·42	26·71	...
Bhuj	29·561	W S W	18	82·9	76·9	89	0·19	8·79	+1·78
Rajkot	29·624	W	15	87·9	74·7	85	0·09	18·58	+4·35
Veraval	29·659	W	14	83·1	78·2	89	0·05	10·05	...
Neemuch	29·575	S W	14	82·8	73·6	96	0·93	15·60	+6·32
Indore	29·678	W S W	6	78·5	72·1	83	0·20	17·79	+4·81
Saugor	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·656	W S W	5	85·4	73·6	95	0·48	27·19	+6·33
Hoshangabad	29·639	S S W	4	83·8	74·6	89	0·16	18·73	—0·80
Khandwa	29·651	W	14	88·2	76·8	75	...	10·46	—1·76
Raipur	29·659	W S W	8	85·8	66·7	97	0·31	11·37	—9·97
Nagpur	29·673	W S W	9	89·8	74·9	85	0·39	15·67	—4·96
Amraoti	29·690	W N W	8	90·1	74·8	73	...	10·50	—4·13
Akola	29·69[illegible]	W	10	90·5	71·7	76	0·01	7·22	—6·33
Surat	29·636	S W	F	86·5	78·1	87	0·05	33·65	+15·11
Malegaon	29·711	W S W	12	83·4	73·6	86	...	5·38	—3·50
Bombay	29·739	W S W	19	85·5	78·0	82	0·30	32·38	—8·77
Poona	29·753	W	15	85·6	69·9	76	0·01	...	..
Aurangabad	29·732	W S W	8	89·9	72·6	69	...	8·21	...
Sholapur	29·759	W	13	93·3	71·4	63	..	7·77	—0·45
Ratnagiri	29·772	N N W	7	85·3	75·9	87	0·28	47·37	—6·91
Belgaum	29·787	W	...	78·3	65·8	85	...	14·62	—3·01
Goa	29·828	W	14	86·0	77·4	87	0·01	40·63	...
Karwar	29·810	W	3	84·2	77·1	88	0·24	43·08	—20·88
Mangalore	29·862	W N W	1	80·8	72·9	93	0·35	57·82	—2·18
Calicut	29·861	N W	8	82·3	74·0	92	0·05	48·06	—4·83
Cochin	29·869	W N W	M	82·3	74·6	89	0·06	34·28	—9·44
Bangalore	29·848	W S W	7	82·2	66·4	85	0·01	10·89	+5·55
Secunderabad	29·743	W N W	9	83·7	72·3	71	...	11·68	+2·48
Masuliptm.	29·689	N W	7	95·7	80·1	74	0·07	8·14	—0·78
Bellary	29·791	W N W	11	91·4	73·9	60	..	4·29	+1·69
Cuddapah	29·765	W N W	...	91·6	72·7	61	...	18·78	+13·52
Madras	29·735	W N W	8	95·7	78·6	74	0·05	6·22	+1·52
Coimbatore	29·799	S	2	90·3	69·8	92	...	2·59	+0·20
Trichinopoly	29·775	W	6	96·6	75·9	72	0·11	4·07	+1·71
Negapatam	29·770	W	5	96·0	74·7	77	..	6·41	+3·77
Colombo	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·35, (42·75) ; G. T. H.=0·40 (34·33) ; St. G. H.=0·50 (37·07) ; and C. P.=0·30 (32·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Jacobabad, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Khandwa, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay, 16 at Rajkot, 14 at Jubulpore, and 12 Calicut, Khandwa and Indore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° below the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Central India, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° in either direction over the whole contry. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalor. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast every where. Heavy rain has fallen at Ajmere (2·55"), over an inch at cawnpore (1·36") and Allahabad (1·02") about an inch at Neemuch, and light to moderate showers at Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangolore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Hosbangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The monsoon gradien on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is about 2-3rds its average strength and weather conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers only at prsent in all districts except Sind and at most of the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Tuesday's observations show the barometric changes to be generally small and general. The distribution is unchanged and the pressure is low in the western Desert and the Gangetic plain, but high in Malabar and Ceylon. Winds blow from normal monsoon direction, from North West Malabar, from West Peninsula, and Central parts of the country, from South Bay Area, and from south-east and east Bengal, and Gangetic plain. The weather is damp and cloudy with scattered showers in parts of the Peninsula and Punjab, and fairly general rain elsewhere. The following are the principal amounts:—Mount Abu, four inches ; Silcher and Barreilly, over three inches ; the Fort of Stedman Ajmere and Sambhar over two inches ; Kendat, Chaibassa, Darjeeling, Peshawar, Cawnpore, Benares, Ranikhet, Jeypore and Pachmarhi, over one inch. The weather is generally cool, but Jacobabad reports maximum 107° and Multan and Montgomery 104°.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·664
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	450
Fall of Rain	0·42
Total fall during month	10·89
" " year	38·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

CAPTAIN DAVID MONRO her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, directs attention to the practice, "too common (as he puts it) in city and burgh forces," of unnecessarily associating prisoners in the cells, both before and after trial, when there are vacant cells available. It is impossible, he says, to estimate the harm that has been or may be done by such association, the object being apparently to save trouble to the turnkeys and cleaners. This subject, he considers, deserves the serious consideration of the authorities, because such unnecessary association may possibly be one of the means of increasing crime, which it is the duty of the police to suppress.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases coloured sarries.
2 „ striped dobbie dhooties.
4 „ brown stout half hose.
On account of the concerned—
2 sugarcane crushing machines.
On account of the underwriters—
2 Bales damaged Twine.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wadi Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 19, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPETY AT KAMATIPURA, SECOND STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Nuthoo Durja and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bhoopsingh Sewsing, Purdasee :—

All that piece of land or Government ground, situate at Kamatipoora Secon Street, outsid the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3312, new No. 10268, old Survey No. 5094, and new Survey No. 58 3, admeasuring 43 and four ninth square yards or thereabouts together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon standing and registered under Municipal Ward No. E 1118 and Street No. 89 and bounded on the east and west by the houses of Nur-oo Konery Vuujaree, on the north by the sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Kamatipura Second Street, and which said land and premises is now occupied by the said Bhoopsingh Sewsingh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esquire, solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 19, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Parel Road, close to the Great Eastern Mill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on the date hereundermentioned, by order of the mortgagees Khota Manjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Sha Munmohundas Girdhurdas and Sha Girdhurdas Munordas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of November, 1892, the following landed property :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1893, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the two several messuages, tenements, or chawls, and dwelling-houses, hereditaments, and premises situate on the eastern side of the road leading from Byculla to Parel Road, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 623·44 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 222 and 287, and new Survey No. 13745, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 17 B, and now under street No. 15 and ward No. 7460, and street No. 16 and ward No. 7461 (1), and bounded on the east by the public passage and property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the compound wall of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and on the south by the property of Ramchund Narun, and now of Vydina Cassam, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th Inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, close to the offices of Messrs. William Watson and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c. the property of H. E. HARRINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 42, Marine Lines, opposite the bungalow of Dr. Banks, the valuabl and handsome French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, first-rate Hinks' windproof lamp, etc., the property of Lieut C. J. WINDHAM, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Cursetjee Bhatgura (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of July, 1885, the following property :—

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate street within the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 632, new No. 5802, old survey No. 128, and new survey No. 8623, containing by admeasurement 98 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Public Road, called Bazaar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Bezanjee Nawroji Banajee and on the south by the house of Eduljee Muncherjee Dessai, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 2141, and street Nos. 127 to 129 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the conberned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teak wood French-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated-ware, superior porcelain and glassware, beautiful table ornaments, very rich China, Japanese and Satsuma flower vases, real Persian and Brussels large size carpets, rich oil paintings, first rate windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, etc., the property of the late HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF ONE UNDIVIDEND MOIETY, or half part in a valuable landed property in Shaik Memon Street, outside the the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Manockchund Cuppoorchund, and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Ambaram Nurbheram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that undivided moiety or half part of and in all that piece of Fazendari ground, with the messuage or dwellinng house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in Shaik Memon Street, containing by admesurement 98 feet in length from the east to the west and 12 feet in breadth from the north to the south side thereof, as the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the halalcore passage of the said premises, on the west by the Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Cursetjee Khuradee, and on the south by the house of Mahanund Girdhurlal, which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 327, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ambaram Nurbheram.

For further perticulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass of Cawnpore.

P P 5-7—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth.
C 127 8-10—3 „ „ 34 „ „

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Desai Girjashunker Vujayshunker and Desai Manshunker Vujayshunker and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Doongersi Moorarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February 1892, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near Frere overbridge in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2332 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 355 and now under No. a-13385 and under old survey No. 193 and new Survey No. 7036 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 4 and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjibhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road and on or towards the south by a passage on the otherside whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, the mortgagees' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 18, 1893.

THE VICTORY BANNER OF SUCCESS
PROUDLY FLOATS OVER
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Proudly Proclaiming the triumph achieved by the
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OPEN EVERY EVENING, AT 8-30 P.M.
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Presenting pleasingly prepared Programmes of Equestrian-Acrobatic, Bicycle and Japanese Feats and Features.
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JAPANESE PERFORMERS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes of 4 persons	Rs. 16	Reserved chairs	Rs. 4
First class chair	„ 3	Second class seats	„ 2
European Gallery	„ 1	Natives only	As. 8

ZENANA BOXES FOR NATIVE LADIES.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. Jaitha Purshotam and Co., Liladhur Pragjee and Co., Tricumdass Lowjee, Nandevcaren Premjee, Abhichand Panachand, Ravechand Jaiverchand, and Dhuramsey Dharsey, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, where the vessel now lies,

The ship "Valiant," in such condition in which she now is.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners of the vessel, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, the remaining stock of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gungees, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above will be on view from Thursday.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House," Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcaries and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, oilmanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, one strong waler mare charger, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar cow, a lawn tennis ground wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 bay child's pony, 13-2, very fast and quiet.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, aged, goes in saddle and harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Staff Quarter, G. I. P. Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, turning lathe with engine, breech-loading gun with cartridges, cooking stove, plants, &c., the property of D. FRASER, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 18, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109; French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 97¾; and these funds have remained comparatively steady in presence of considerable political agitation. Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½. Bar Silver, to the value of which, much less importance now attaches here as a factor in financial calculations, was ⅛d. higher in London yesterday at 33⅞d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower at £69½. The price of Silver in New York was half a cent lower, at 73 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¾ cent to 4·84½ dollars. The New York Treasury bought 80,000 ounces of the metal yesterday, at 73·40 to 73·45 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3½d.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened with the Goat Skin Sale, at which Madras Skins were slightly easier, and Bombay Skins ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. The number of Goat Skins to be offered at these Sales is 920,000; and of Sheep Skins 660,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions except the most distant (in which the advance was 3-64d.) the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for July-September deliveries, and 4 17-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday was unchanged at 8 3-16 cents. per lb.; but September Futures were 3 points higher at 8·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the figures for this season to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts.........	2,000	1,600	1,700
Two days' do.	3,000	3,200	2,400
Since 1st Sept., 1892......	4,964,000	7,031,100	6,875,100

There has been more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, especially for spinners' account, and the feeling has been steady; though prices are unchanged. The Mills have bought, in all, 1,750 bales, made up of 1000 Comta, at Rs. 176-85; 300 Bhagalkot, at Rs. 177; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 201; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 173; Western, at Rs. 181½; and Broach, at Rs. 215 per candy. Exporters have bought only 100 Western's at Rs. 182; and 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are both comparatively neglected by shippers, the tone of each market being quiet and prices unchanged, all round.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton...	510	bales.
Wheat...	8,588	cwts.
Linseed	2,767	„
Rapeseed	4,169	„
Poppyseed	854	„
Groundnuts	1,005	„
Castorseed...	999	„
Rice	1,706	„

FREIGHTS remain in about the same quiet state; and the only fresh business of importance reported to-day is the fixing of the Inchbarra (s) for Rangoon loading, at Rs. 7 per ton for Rice.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3⅜d. for Telegraphic, both media of remittance having been available a little way forward at the former rate, and a moderate business transpired thereat, but for three months' sight Credits, at our quotation of 1s. 3 27-32d., we have heard of of but little Paper offering; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 21-32d. to 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 3 ⅞d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 3 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·66¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 3-16 per cent below last evening's final rates for Fours, say at 107 for Money, and 106⅞ for Account; but the feeling afterwards became firmer, and 107¼ and 106 15-16 were named for cash, and the settlement, respectively, though, at closing, ⅛ per cent lower was quoted again.

SHARES.—There has been some further decline in a number of Cotton Mill shares to-day, say of Rs. 150 in Dhun; of Rs. 75 in Union Mills; of Rs. 50 each in Madras United, Ripon, and Sholapur; of Rs. 40 each in Empress, Indian Manufacturing, and James Greaves; of Rs. 20 in China, Sunderdas, and Sun; of Rs 10 each in David, and Jamshed; of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, at our revised quotations. Luckmidas, and Maneckjee Petit, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 15 each. In Press Shares, Albert of Karachee have advanced Rs. 20; and Khangaum, Rs. 5. Fort are Rs. 25 lower; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 6½, and New Berar, Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading 1st issue, are Rs. 25 up. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; Treacher and Co., Rs. 10; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay Shares have further declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,030 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston suspended.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,37,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	155	3	210
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week	1,37,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,01,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year. †	1,03,160	3,34,559	21,868	4,61,587
Per mile of Ry do.	65	200	13	278
Total to corresponding date do.	1,08,160	3,31,559	21,868	4,61,587

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week..........................Rs. 63,587
Ditto to Date.. 63,587

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 16.

Melliss, Lt, 9th Bo Infy, off leave, to Peshin.
Levita, Lt, Bengal, R H A, off leave, to Umballa.

JULY 18.

Ovens, Major, Bengal, 2nd Borders, off leave, to Mooltan.
Whyte, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, to Bhuj.
Hall, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Hay, Major, Bo, 1st Lanc, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th July.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, 21st inst., 6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 21st instant, 5-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Class can be fired.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EMIN—July 17, at his residence, No. 22, Park Street, Calcutta, Emin Michael Emin, aged 56 years.

KEOUGH—July 6, at Amritsar, of enteric fever, Jeremiah Henry Keough, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1893.

THE papers brought by the last mail enable us to form a pretty accurate idea of the impression created on the public mind at home by the three hours' legislation at Simla on the 26th June. The *Times*, which on such matters reflects pretty accurately the opinion of City bankers and capitalists, accepts the virtual creation of a gold standard in India, and the fixing of the value of the rupee at one and four pence as necessary under the circumstances. But it would be quite contrary to City traditions to give an unqualified approval to any measure savouring of an attempt to give either "money or commodities a fictitious value"—the fact that the British shilling, which is worth intrinsically less than sixpence, having a fictitious but quite legal value as the twentieth part of a sovereign, being conveniently ignored. The tone of the leading journal is that of sombre acquiescence in a monetary necessity. It is admitted that the financial situation created in India by the fall in the value of the silver currency, that the increasing burden of the vast payments that have to be made in gold, is of extreme gravity, and that a reduction of expenditure at all equal to the loss caused by the fall of exchange—to say nothing of the further fall in prospect—is out of the question. Under such circumstances it was "almost impossible" to resist the demand of the Government of India to try the experiment recommended by the Herschell Committee. The change will involve some difficulties, and even dangers, but on the whole the leading journal is of opinion that the cautious investigations of the committee of experts tend to lessen the apprehensions that have been entertained as to the possible results. In referring to the danger of a depreciation of the hoards of silver bullion in consequence of the closing of the mints to coinage, and the possibility that advantage will be taken of the cheapness of silver to manufacture spurious coin, the very inadequate assurance is given that these and other difficulties are minimised by the policy of closing the mints not with the object of raising the rupee, but with that of preventing a further fall. The true answer is that whether the Government of India closed the mints or not, silver was certain to fall, and with it the value of the bullion hoards, when the United States Congress repeals the Sherman Act in the autumn. The closure of the American silver purchases will throw on the market fifty-four million ounces of silver per annum —to say nothing of the hoards in the possession of that Government, which will sooner or later be sold for what they may bring. The silver hitherto passing through the Indian Mints only amounted on the average to some thirty-six million ounces per annum. The fact that a portentous fall in silver was certain to befall in any case before the end of the year, is worth bearing in mind, for Mr. Goschen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer as he is, overlooked it when he put a question to the Prime Minister as to the effect which the action of the Government of India would have upon the bullion hoards. He actually went so far as to suggest that the owners of the hoards should be put on the same level as the banks which imported silver for mintage in the routine of daily business. Whether now by the anticipatory action of the Government of India, or a few weeks later on by the action of Congress the fictitious value given to silver by reckless minting and purchasing in excess of requirements, was bound to come an end. There never was a better illustration of the danger of investing savings in a commodity which has been given a "fictitious value."

The *Daily News*, which is as Conservative as Mr. Gladstone in matters of finance, regards the steps taken by the Government of India, and those to follow, as nothing less than an economic revolution. Quite erroneously supposing that Lord Lansdowne intends to establish a gold currency without a gold basis, the Liberal organ ventures to predict that if his Excellency tries that experiment he will find that he has leapt out of the frying pan into the fire. A little study of the Herschell report would show that many countries have established and thrived under a gold standard, without going to the expense and worry of providing a gold basis. But that is not the course contemplated by the Indian Government; it is intended to exchange some twenty-five crores of silver reserves for gold before establishing a gold standard. There is no intention whatever of creating a gold currency; a gold reserve will be sufficient for every practical purpose. The experience of other States demonstrates that a gold reserve is not necessary to the existence of a gold standard. There seems to be some confusion of thought, or at all events of terms in the London press on this aspect of the "revolution" which is now in progress. The *Standard* is good enough to say that as a question of purely Indian expediency it may be desirable to establish a gold currency, but it not unnaturally concludes that the artificial value of the rupee must rise high above the market rate of silver before any great amount of gold will be tendered for coinage. As a matter of fact, the exchange value of the rupee must rise three-eighths above the sixteen-pence rate, before it will pay to bring out sovereigns and exchange them at the mints or currency offices for rupees. But as we have said, there is no question of establishing a gold currency; such a step would be highly inexpedient, for the gold coins would almost certainly be hoarded as fast as they were put in circulation. It is amusing to find a usually well-informed journal making itself unhappy over the woes of "the unhappy holders of stores of rupees," who will find themselves ruined if the supposed endeavour to substitute a gold currency for the present coinage currency succeeds. But the "writer is not far wrong in opining that Sir David Barbour and his colleagues would prefer international bi-metallism to the "present make-shift," if make-shift it be. They surely have as much right to be "selfishly patriotic as the statesmen of the Latin Union," but they have as much right to be as regardless of the interests of other people as statesmen nearer home. The best feature of this new departure is, that it has been avowedly made in the interests of India and from the Indian standpoint. If it should have the incidental effect of bringing pressure to bear on those who selfishly stand in the way of a general agreement to establish international bi-metallism, there is no reason whatever for regret or apology.

The Manchester papers take a strongly bi-metallic view of the new policy adopted in India. They regard it as a most unsatisfactory compromise, which must have disastrous results in India and in England, and especially to the Indian trade with the Far East. The *Guardian* pronounces the new experiment to be unlike anything that has ever before been known in the history of the world—an assertion that is only correct as to details. The general principle is not by any means applied for the first time, as a perusal of certain pages of the report of the Herschell Committee will show. Whatever else the change now made may be termed, it is certainly not a leap in the dark, for it has been taken in the full light supplied by the best economic brains in England, with the sanction of financiers as experienced and as eminent as any in the world. We are threatened with a barrier which will be raised up against our export trade by the fall in the value of silver below the value of the sixteen-penny rupee. But inasmuch as India will be practically a gold country henceforth she will in this respect be no worse off than England. The *Courier* warns Lancashire manufacturers not to indulge in any expectation that they will profit by the losses which may be experienced by the Bombay mills in the trade in the remoter East. Like "R. D," that Manchester journal foresees the possibility that Chinese and Japanese enterprise may be stimulated to supply those remote markets without having recourse either to India or to England. But unlike "R. D.," this prophet of woe unutterable does not propose any method of combatting the danger, if such there be. The *Courier* foresees immeasurable disaster to the Lancashire trade with China, Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Mexico, and indeed all the silver-using countries "which will be launched on a sea of violent exchange and uncertainty, compared with which the worst of all past experience has been a comparative calm." This is a dark prospect, it must be admitted. But there is even yet a silver lining to every cloud. What if "the Government, (the Home Government to wit), which has declined the only sound remedy, the international remedy of bi-metallism, and has deliberately chosen to adopt an artificial expedient full of dangers to India and to this country, and certain to intensify to an extreme the struggle for gold"—what if the Government which has done all this, should reconsider the situation? It might come to see the expediency of reconsidering its attitude in regard to bi-metallism. India would certainly throw no obstacle in the way of even so tardy a repentance.

THE Elphinstone College student, as described by himself, is certainly very different from the student of any other college of the civilised world. Mr. C. H. Setalvad is the authority, and the current number of the "Indian Magazine and Review" is the medium he employs to depict the students and their life in the College quarters on the Wodehouse road. His story reads more like a schoolboy's essay than the effusion of a rollicking student. But what would you? The student of Elphinstone College does not "rollick." He walks and talks and reads. From Wodehouse bridge to the Marine Lines station, along the sea-face, is one of his favourite parades, that he may note "how the blackening main is edged with white" and can watch "the curled white of the coming wave glass'd in the slippery sand before it breaks." This to an ordinary mind would seem to be rather the pastime of a philosopher or a poet, than that of an under-graduate. But the Elphinstone College student has other pleasures. There is, we read, "an early competition among students for plucking roses and other fragrant flowers from the small but elegant garden." To the average British reader of the "Magazine," who knows not the Elphinstone College, it may appear from this that it is a kind of a superior seminary for young ladies: their pleasures are so mild, their pastimes so innocent. But Mr. Setalvad evidently wishes for something more invigorating. Before he closes his article this desire manifests itself and shows that after all the students on the Wodehouse road are not wholly invertebrate. In England, he knows, most students know how to swim, to play cricket, football, and the like, but at the Elphinstone College the majority of the students know nothing about these forms of exercise. The sooner they do this the better for them, for it is impossible there can be a *mens sana* except in *corpore sano*. Owing to this want of exercise, says Mr. Setalvad, their bodies are not strong enough to brave the mental strain, and sometimes disastrous consequences happen. What these consequences may be, Mr. Setalvad does not indicate. That the students have the capacity for fun and frolic is sufficiently manifest from the noise they occasionally make, and the writer admits that it is sometimes necessary for the Superintendent to send round the rooms asking the students to be more quiet. To make such a demand is certainly cruel to men who in an evening walk along the sea-side watch the gradually decreasing disc of the sun slowly sinking below the horrizon, and in the evening gather in the garden to "talk about examinations, examiners, the work they have to do, &c." The "etcetera," we take it, may be accepted in the most comprehensive sense, since even students who require no proctors, and are in their rooms at study by eight o'clock at night, would find the subjects specified grow rather monotonous after a few days. Mr. Setalvad appears to admire that remarkable block of brick-work which disfigures the Wodehouse road after having ruined the block-plan of Colaba Causeway. But the arrangement of the rooms, of which there are seventy, does not please him or his confreres. The rooms are divided by partitions which do not reach the floor or the ceiling, and the students sigh therefore for more privacy and less ventilation. The domestic economy of the institution requires amendment, according to Mr. Setalvad's idea. It appears that they form a mess, ten or twelve students club together and employ a cook. Each student has charge successively, and while his whole attention should be devoted to his books, he has to give instructions, keep accounts, and contend with the roguery of the servants. Mr. Setalvad suggests that the Government should arrange for the board and residence of the students, and make a monthly charge. But considering the multiplicity of castes and the difficulty of superintending the catering, and cooking for each of them separately, the task would be so great that it is scarcely likely that the experiment will be made notwithstanding Mr. Setalvad's declaration, that students live at colleges to study and not to manage petty affairs with cooks and servants.

THE situation at Bangkok is as serious as it well could be, short of the actual bombardment of the city, which indeed may have actually taken place already. If it be true that the interchange of cannon shot between the Forts and two French gun-boats has been followed by the seizure and scuttling of a French merchant-steamer, it will require exceptional self-command on the part of the French Admiral to refrain from proceeding to extremities. From this point of view, it is eminently satisfactory to know that Sir Edward Grey has been able to inform the House of Commons that the British Government has taken every measure to protect her Majesty's subjects at Bangkok, where they form a pretty large colony, many of them being natives of India. It is to be noted that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has also announced that more war vessels are ready to proceed to Bangkok in case of necessity. He took occasion to declare that the autonomy of Siam is of the greatest importance for India —a declaration which would perhaps have lost none of its significance if Sir E. Gray had not supplemented it with the statement that France is no less anxious to preserve the integrity of that Kingdom. It is to be hoped that the use of the word "autonomy" was accidental, and that what it is really desired to preserve is the independence of Siam. The "autonomy" and the "integrity" of that ancient Kingdom might be deemed by unscrupulous annexationists quite compatible with a Protectorate, at which apparently certain French statesmen are aiming. The telegram received from the *Englishman's* correspondent at Bangkok states that the English Minister has received orders to "intervene"—a statement improbable in itself, in view of Lord Rosebery's statement that Great Britain has no intention of interfering in the differences between France and Siam. But it is discounted by the fact mentioned by the same correspondent that although the Siamese anxiously desire British help, they have little expectation that it will be afforded. It is of course possible that the British Minister may have proffered his good offices with a view to a satisfactory arrangement. As French naval re-inforcements were expected to arrive yesterday, and the French Admiral had been instructed to prepare for immediate action, there seems to be only too much reason to fear that serious hostilities are contemplated.

IT has now become quite certain, writes a London correspondent, that we shall have an autumn Session—if the Government can manage it. The Ministers have put off the "gag" too long to give it any chance of being effective for their chief purpose in getting the Irish measure through, in time to allow of British measures being carried before the adjournment. The *Standard* of the 29th June indicates the steps which will be taken to prevent any advantage accruing from the guillotining of the Home Rule discussion in Committee. Instead of selecting the more important amendments the Opposition will go on as heretofore, and discuss each fully; if the more important are not discussed at all, the electors shall hear of it. By a very simple expedient, the twenty minutes which each division takes will be turned to account to reduce the debate on each successive Thursday to *nil*. "The Unionists intend to divide on every clause in the Bill, whether the question be that it stand part of the Bill, or that it be postponed. The consequence of this will be that on every Thursday after ten o'clock there will be a large number of divisions. On the first Thursday the divisions will probably not exceed five in number, but on the two succeeding Thursdays they will reach the figure each night of between sixteen and twenty. It is estimated that, altogether, between fourteen and fifteen hours will be occupied on the four Thursdays on which the closure operates in walking through the lobbies." The same paper, with perhaps indiscreet candour, shows that it will be quite possible to protract the discussion of the estimates so as to lengthen out the Session until the middle of September, and thus leave no time for an autumn Session. "It is the present intention of the Government to wind up Supply before the House adjourns. The Unionist members know that this will be impossible, as a large number of Unionist members are resolved to stay on, and to discuss the Estimates fully. If the Government adhere to their plans the House cannot adjourn until about the middle of September, and it is believed that such a tax on the energies of members would render an early autumn meeting out of the question. At the same time, there will be extreme disappointment among the Radicals if no British Bills are carried this year, as their sole object in urging drastic measures on the Government has been to clear a way for the Parish Councils Bill and similar measures." There are some doubts as to the prudence of carrying discussion to such lengths; but Mr. Chamberlain, and the Ulster members are eager for war to the knife, and Mr. Balfour has hitherto found it advisable to acquiesce. The *Spectator*, always averse to rash counsels, devotes an article to the danger of giving Mr. Gladstone a pretext for appealing to the country, not on Home Rule, but on the cry of obstruction, which he may represent as the cause of the failure of the House of Commons to deal with the measures included in the Newcastle programme. There is however much reason to doubt that Mr. Gladstone will venture on a dissolution until he has passed the Registration and the Parish Council Bills. The Opposition are determined to minimize his chance of passing either in the present year.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, with outward English mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at noon, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday at 3 p.m.

WE learn that the Committee of the newly formed High Schools Athletic Association, have decided to make a start this season by inviting the schools that have joined it to compete against each other at Cricket for a Challenge Cup which they shortly hope to provide.

THE young Duchess of Sutherland is the only literary lady entitled to be called "Your Grace" in Great Britain. When a child, Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, as she then was, was an active contributor to the writing competitions in various young people's periodicals. Shortly after her marriage she went a yachting tour, and on her return published a volume of travels, "How I spent My Twentieth Year."

COLONEL MACKENZIE, C.B., gave a dinner to all Cavalry men in Simla on Friday evening. Speeches were made by the gallant host, by Colonel Durand, Colonel Deane, and Colonel Biscowe. The Maharajah of Kuch Behar in a telling speech, said, that he on four different occasions had asked the Government of India to allow him and his followers to fight for the English cause. On these four occasions the Foreign Office-authorities refused to grant his request. He thought that all loyal Native Chiefs should be tested, and then allowed to fight. Many Maharajahs and rulers were most anxious to show the Government of India authorities, who were here under Her Gracious Majesty, how they loved their Queen, their country and their honour, by fighting to the last to aid the English soldiers once more to glorious victory.

THE military authorities have decided ultimately to arm the first ranks of all heavy cavalry regiments with the lance. Those now carrying it are the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards and the 1st and 2nd Dragoons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN BOURKE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Captain Bourke, who was examined by the court-martial at Malta yesterday, confirmed the statements that had already been made, that Admiral Tryon refused to change his orders when the collision was impending, and only after repeated urging did he consent to give the order full-speed astern, which was then too late.

Captain Bourke says the capsizing of the ship was terribly sudden, and that the crowd was so great in the water that swimming was rendered impossible.

FRANCE AND THE AUTONOMY OF SIAM.

THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the Government had taken every measure to protect British subjects at Bangkok, and that more ships were ready in case of an emergency.

The autonomy of Siam, he said, was of the greatest importance to India, and France had declared that she was no less anxious to preserve the integrity of Siam.

The French press is very violent towards England regarding the Siamese question. The *Times* warns France that any further provocation is likely to drive England into the arms of the Triple Alliance.

INCREASE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia is about to create two new Army Corps.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peshawar, with the outward English Mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay at noon, to-day.

A NEW P. W. D. SUB-DIVISION AT KULU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A New Public Works Sub-division is to be established in Kulu, immediately.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE MEETING.

The subjects to be discussed at the Railway Conference Meeting, on September 11, are at present kept strictly confidential.

THE RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

Colonel Yate is now busily employed with the Russian commission, his decision on the disptued boundary question may be expected very shortly.

Captain Kay is expected at Gulmarg,either to-day or to-morrow.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

At the police court to-day, Mr. Crofts, solicitor expressed regret for having brought a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust against, Mr. E. A. Arakie, who was a former partner in the firm of Croft, Wells and Co., stating that Mr. Arakie had explained the transactions on which the charge was based, to Mr. Croft's satisfaction. Mr. Arakie's counsel accepted the apology and the expression of regret, and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

MR. R. S. COLLIER.

Mr. R. S. Collier Magistrate and Collector 24 Parganas is appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JULY 18.

The opening of the Section of the East Cost Railway from Rajamundry to Vizianagram, will take place sometime next month. The date has not been fixed yet. It appears that Mr. Pyne was detained on his journey to Kabul owing to disturbances in the vicinity of the Afghan Capital.

THE CHAMAN RAILWAY.

The Chaman railway extension from Killa Abdulla to new Chaman, including Khojah tunnel, and thirty-taree miles of line will, when completed, cost a little under 150 lakhs of rupees.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BLACK.

A Committee is being formed to establish a memorial at Lahore, to the late Lieutenant-General Black, principal, Punjab Chiefs College. Sir Robert Egerton and the Honorable Mackworth Young, C.S.I., are among the subscribers.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP-ELECT.

The Archbishop of Agra, will consecrate the new Roman Catholic, Bishop-elect of Lahore, at Simla. He will be assisted by other Bishops of the Diocese, including Bishop Pesci of Allahabad, who goes to Simla for the purpose.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The delegates from the municipalities of the Southern Group met in the Town Hall at Trichinopoly yesterday, to elect a representative for the Legislative Council. The result was that Mr. Rama Subba Aiyar was elected by a majority of two votes.

The delegates representing the Southern Group of the District Boards met at Trichinopoly to-day, and elected Mr. Kalyanasundaram Iyer.

The delegates of the District Boards, Northern Group, met at Bezwada to-day and elected Mr. Sabapathy Moodeliar.

A NEW CYCLIST CORPS.

A meeting to form the Cyclist section attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards was held last evening, when rules were framed and names enrolled. A good cyclist corps is practically ensured.

RECEPTION BY THE QUEEN.

The Rajah of Bobbili was received by the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

MR. LENZ ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, JULY 18.

Mr. Lenz the bicyclist arrives at Mandalay on the 20th instant, and leaves in a week for India *via* Akyab and Chittagong. He proceeds to Europe *via* India, Persia and Turkey.

AN EXAGGERATED RUMOUR.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy who has been enquiring into the reported distress in Tavoy, reports that the rumour is considerably exaggerated. The distress is confined to fifty families, who have been relieved. The maize crop is good and this ought to carry people on till the rice is harvested.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEZVADA, JULY 18.

The Madras Legislative Council Elections, Northern Group, began yesterday. The Municipaiities have elected Subbarao Rao Bahabur. Sabhapaty Mudaliar, withdrawing the district boards, to-day, elected Sabhapaty. The results have given general satisfaction. Ethirajpillai gives a garden party, this evening for the visitors.

A LIFE-CHAIRMAN FOR THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

SURAT, JULY 18.

A special general meeting of the Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held to-day, in the Nabob's palace, Meer Jafuralli Khansaheb, son of the Late Khanbahadur Mir Goolam Baba Khan, C.I.E., has been confirmed a life chairman of the Company, amdist loud cheers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Muttra left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Macintosh, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here for Karachi yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Clyde, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

Mail steamer Rosetta from China arrived.

Messrs Visram Ebrabim and Co's steamer Swordsman, arrived in Zanzibar on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
Bar Silver	33½

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION FROM FERGHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OODEYPORE, JULY 15.

IN a former communication I drew your attention to our position in the Khagan Valley and suggested the advisability of our having a very strong outpost there so as to command the Babusar Pass. I now read in your telegram that the Russians are advancing from Ferghana into the Pamirs, and I am wondering whether the English Government will regard this step as a menace or merely an act of pleasant aggression on the part of Russia undertaken to unsettle the minds of our Indian subjects. At all events, it is another advance towards our Northern Frontier, which is not unlikely to terminate in the annexation of a portion of the Pamirs by Russia if not of the principality of Chitral, and then their outposts will be *en face* with ours at Gilgit. In such an event it would be as well that we should be in full strength in order to offer effective opposition and be able to declare "thus far and no further." We seem to have made a mistake in not having annexed Chitral as a Feudatory State, or if this was not feasible we ought at the least to have made an offensive or defensive alliance with this State so as to have been legally entitled to check Russia in her advance. The Government of India has an intention of strengthening the garrisson of Gilgit with the 23rd Regiment of Pioneers, but that is quite insufficient. We require a new defensible post in the Khagan Valley which is now actually of more importance than the Pishin Valley and the Khojak. It is not at all improbable that our astute friends, the Russians, while they are distracting us with an audacious advance in the Pamirs, are concealing their real intentions which may mean an advance in the direction of Herat. In connection with this subject one may view with extreme regret the partial withdrawal of our Force from Seistan as it is a country; the strategical importance of which cannot be over estimated from a military point of view as it is a country from which the base of the Russian position in Central Asia can be assailed, and commercially it opens a route to the markets of Persia and Central Asia which we should not neglect. Of course, this withdrawal is only one of our parsimonious proceedings pressed upon the Government by the Financial Department. I would, however, point out that our large native army has to be paid whether it serves on the Seistan frontier upholding British prestige, or doing policeman in India, and I contend that it is false policy and not economy to initiate any retrograde movement in Central Asia, when it must be well-known to our Foreign Department that at the instigation of Russia, the Persian Government will push forward their acquisitions over that portion of the Seistan Boundary which was not demarcated by Sir Frederick Goldsmid and his mission. The reasons for the discontinuance of the demarcation are, I suppose, embalmed in the records of the Foreign Department, and I only hope that if these lines meet the eyes of the authorities it may stimulate them in a forward policy and enable them to disregard the nagging of our financiers who seem to check every advance that is made for the safety of our Indian Empire.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peshawar, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 3 p.m. on Sunday. The Peshawar, which left London on June 29th and Brindisi on June 9, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bell, Mr. Wm. Naston, Mr. and Mrs. Aviet and two infants, Mr. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dent and two children, Mr. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. T. Watson, Lieut. P. Bruce Kingsmill, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. F. C. Fenton, and Mrs. Hammond.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. H. T. Petter, Mr. P. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, Mr. J. Sanders, Mr. C. R. Scott, Lieut. A. B. Longden, Capt. W. R. Robertson, Mr. H. A. Casson, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. King, infant, and ayah, Lieut.-Col. F. Barrow, Mr. Smith, Mr. E. A. Hall, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Anderson, and Brig.-Surg. Warburton.

For Madras: Mr. F. Hosking, and Mr. S. Archdall.

For Bangalore: Capt. F. B. Deane.

For Zanzibar: Mr. Glave, Lieut. A. T. Hunt. Lieut. C. E. Villiers, Surg. J. Dawson, and Surg. G. F. Dean.

ESPLANADE BANDS FUND.

WE have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following amounts towards the above fund:—

	Rs.	
Previously received	83	8
O. M.	5	0
Rs.	88	8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	9	50 p.m.	12	51
Teheran	18	1	27 p.m.	...	19
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th July, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	25	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	40	...	1
" Madras	1	..	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE recent seizure by five Excise officers of kerosine oil tins filled with 4,500 tolahs of contraband ganja, which were found in the paint, locker, in the forecastle of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carmata says the *Rangoon Times* has ended in the British India Steam Navigation Company being fined, Rs. 500, by the Collector of Customs, Rangoon, no owners for the ganja being forthcoming. This means that each of the five Excise officers will receive one hundred each for making the discovery; and, of course, the ganja will be destroyed.

THE Madras paper says: We noticed the other day that some one had been abusing the new small-bore rifle, because he fancied that it lacked *stopping* power, everything in his opinion being sacrificed to penetration. Judged by the result of the Police fire on the rioters in Rangoon the other day, the Snider should be the weapon for this gentleman. In every instance in which a bullet found its billet, the havoc which it created in coming out the other side proved a most effectual "stopper," no matter how innocently it entered.

THE Umpire dispute which recently had led to some unpleasantness between the Colts and the Englishmen in the annual Cricket match at Colombo, has resulted in an action for libel against the *Times of Ceylon*, Mr. VanGeyzel, the Umpire who caused all the bother, valuing the damage done to his feeling by the Ceylon paper's criticisms at Rs. 5,000.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 8th July, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 78,142 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,45,145, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 10,000, making altogether Rs. 2,23,287-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 265-13-1. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 2,16,215-14-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 257-6-5.

MR. BROOMHALL, general secretary of the China Inland Mission, writes stating that as this mission is carrying on a work in fourteen of the provinces of China, and at more than 100 stations, he can testify to the appalling condition of things in that country through the prevalence of opium smoking. He quotes from letters sentences descriptive of the misery caused by the practice, and says the fact that no missionary, that no native church, in China will admit an opium smoker to church fellowship is enough to show the estimate of the evil which those have by whom the vice is seen and understood. There is no hope, he says, for any change for the better while this country allows the Government of India to continue the manufacture of opium for the express purpose of being sent to China. More than 1,000 missionaries in India have protested against Government participation in the opium traffic, and more than 5,000 medical men have signed a declaration that the Government of India should prohibit the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium, except as required for medical purposes. In view of the debate to-night he concludes. "The great question is whether the House of Commons, through its members on both sides of the House, will declare that henceforth our government of India shall be carried on in some way which does not trample under foot every consideration of humanity and justice."

IN an article which appears in the current number of "The Studio," the question, "Is the camera the friend or foe of art?" is replied to by several well-known artists. A consensus of opinion seems impossible. Sir Frederic Leighton only says "that photography may be of great use or the reverse to an artist, according as it is used with or without judgement and intelligence." Mr. Alma Tadema briefly expresses his conviction that the camera has had a most healthy and useful influence on art, and is of the greatest use to painters; and Sir J. E. Millais says the same thing more briefly still. Mr. W. P. Frith takes his stand on the other side, and condemns the camera utterly. Mr. W. B. Richmond states the pros and cons in a lengthy letter written in short paragraphs, and reading like the syllabus of a lecture. Mr. J. T. Nettleship observes that "faulty or careless observation needs no camera to detect it."

A MOST important discovery, a Berlin Correspondent says, appears to have been made by Professor Rudolf Emmerich, at Munich, and Dr. Ziro Tsboi, a Japanese colleague living there. They state in the medical papers that they have found cholera Asiatica to be a nitric acid poisoning caused by the Koch comma bacillus. The doctors, by making experiments on guinea pigs, rabbits, and dogs, found that poisoning with nitric acid took the same course with these animals and showed the same symptoms as inoculated cholera with guinea pigs. They further point out that the symptoms exhibited by persons poisoned with nitric acid are exactly the same as those attending cholera. Should the above observations stand the scientific tests, cholera investigations will now enter quite a new path.

MR. R. C. CARTON, the author of "Liberty Hall," is actually Mr. Critchett, the son of one famous eye surgeon and the brother of another. He married Miss Compton, the actress, and was for some years an actor. But he is a confirmed invalid, and a bookworm to boot. He is an ardent admirer of Dickens, as his work gives evidence. He believes rather in quaint character-sketching and quippish dialogue than in a stirring story.

MDME. MARAZZI-DILIGENTI, the distinguished Italian actress, has come to London with the intenton of producing a play which has made a great furore in Italy—"Le Rozeno." "Le Rozeno" is one of the latest products of the most brilliant of modern Italian dramatists, Rossi, and is written with great spirit, verve, and that peculiar "seizing" quality which, keeping the interest of the audience in tension, is the very life and soul of a play. The drama deals with a common phase of domestic life in the upper circles in Rome, but may need to be slightly amended to be made entirely suitable to our insular English ideas.

DISCUSSING the drought in England and its effects, "The Lancet" presents the two sides of the picture. "No sanitarian," it says, "will regret the long prevalence of dry and bright weather, which it cannot be doubted has aided materially in limiting the spread of such diseases as cholera and small-pox, the latter of which has not this year omitted the metropolis in its visitation. An epidemic of sore-throat and an excess of infantile diarhœa are, on the other hand, attributable with tolerable certainty to the existing weather conditions, inasmuch as these favour the diffusion of nameless and numberless—but not harmless—telluric emanations."

THOUGH Lord Roberts has formally taken his seat in the House of Lords, the particular quarter in which he sits indicates no special political bias.

THE Queen has a fine collection of caricatures from all the comic papers of the last half century, having always caused the best things to be sent to her without regard to parties. The collection has been the cause of much merriment at times, especially when the drawings have concerned rather dignified and unapproachable clerics.

A DEPUTATION of the Independent party and the men of 1848 in Hungary, a Vienna correspondent says, lately went to Turin to explain to Herr Kossuth the split in the party, which he had disapproved. The deputation stayed three days at Turin, and discussed the political situation of Hungary thoroughly with Herr Kossuth, who received them with great warmth and authorised them to inform the other members of the party of his views on the Hungarian situation. Herr Kossuth approves fully the programme of the party which places the Independence of Hungary higher than every other consideration. He advises them to make every honest and sincere attempt to obtain the independence of their country, but does not believe that they will succeed any more than he succeeded. He disapproves of the party's fraternising with other parties which stand upon a basis of different principles. Herr Kossuth rejoices that Dr. Weckerle and his Cabinet have taken the Church policy question into their programme, but it is an absolute necessity that the Independent party should march in the front of Liberalism and should support the Government in the Church policy question. All efforts must be made to unite the party again. Herr Kossuth promises to support these efforts in every way by the power of his word.

A VIENNA correspondent describes a Hungarian tragedy in a family connected with that of the lady-in-waiting of Queen Elisabeth of Roumania whose story was so much talked about more than a year ago, and named like that lady, Vacarescu. The master of the estate of Skulya, in Southern Hungary, was married to a Roumanian lady, whom from the first he suspected of favouring several admirers. Three days ago he bribed his servant, a man named Bitzu, to take a loaded rifle and place himself in the garden within range of his young mistress's balcony window, where she was writing a letter. The man took aim and fired, and young Madame Vacarescu fell dead from her chair without uttering a cry. Just then a ball came flying from behind, and grazed Bitzu's arm. This was from the weapon of Vacarescu, who wished to rid himself of the man who knew of his crime. When he saw that Bitzu was only slightly hurt, however, he ran into the house and shot himself dead close to the body of his young wife. The servant was arrested and taken to prison. He had the hundred florins in his pocket with which his master had bribed him.

THE great railway bridge across the Mississippi near New Orleans is authorised by Congress to be erected anywhere within five miles above the city. Hereabouts the channel is about half a mile wide, but as the structure will gradually descend at both ends from its greatest altitude of about one hundred feet to forty feet the bridge will form practically a continuous steel structure about eleven thousand feet long. Some notion of the difficulty of constructing what will be the largest channel-span bridge in the United States may be gathered from the fact that owing to the river being in parts 100ft. deep, and the bed being of a shifting sand, the distance from the foundation to the top of the structure will be some 350ft. Added to this is the fact that the land on each side is 10ft. below the flood level of the river, and the banks in spite of the great dykes are continually washing away. Notwithstanding all difficulties it is expected that this bold engineering feat will be accomplished within three years from its commencement at a cost of 600,000*l*. sterling.

A BUST has just been placed in the garden of the house in Haydngasse, Vienna, where Haydn so long resided. The composer purchased the house towards the end of 1793, shortly before his second visit to London, and it was here that he wrote "The Creation," "The Seasons," and the Austrian National Anthem. In 1854 the property was purchased by the Raymann family, but except as to necessary repairs the house remains in precisely the same state as when Haydn occupied it.

MARIETTE SOUBERE, the companion of Bricou at the time he was plotting the explosion at the Restaurant Very, where the notorious Ravachol was arrested, has given an extraordinary proof of female devotion. Bricou, having been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and taken to the little Island of Oleron, thence to be shipped to New Caledonia, Soubere applied for permission to be married to him that she might share his life of captivity. The application having been favourably received, the prisoner has been brought back to the Prison of La Sante in Paris, where the wedding ceremony is to take place.

AMERICANS, being a very practical people, do not hesitate to chalk out lines for themselves. They are quite conscious that in so doing they are ridiculed by the inhabitants of older countries. How very often, for instance, do we hear about the vulgarity of American ladies in wearing diamonds at all hours of the day. "I had a conversation," writes a Chicago correspondent "upon this subject with a wealthy American, a lady lecturer, authoress, and all-round reformer. She laughed merrily as she asked, 'Do not you think it precious cool of your aristocratic women over there to call us vulgar because we choose our own customs? Does it never strike you that the real vulgarity, not to say barbarism, lies in women wearing jewels only when they go half-naked to balls and dinner parties? We over here take the liberty of having our own opinions about these matters; and, as we believe that diamonds are very beautiful to look at, we elect to wear them morning, noon, and night, if we can afford to do so. I do not say this habit is nol carried to excess, but I do not agree at all that the vulgarity is on our side. 'I like diamonds,' she added, 'and wear them so that the bonny daylight can shine on them as well as the midnight gas. I make my husband buy me as many as he can.' This little lady was about five feet high, and her husband, who would be six feet four inches in his stockings, and was standing by listening with rapt admiration to his wife's cheery speech, looked at me in silence for a moment and said, 'By the Lord, sir, and that is solid truth.'"

IT is an old belief that there are some wives who seem positively to like being beaten by their husbands. Moliere gives an example in "Le Medecin Malgre Lui" in the wood-chopper's wife, who is so indignant when the two young men interfere to protect her from her husband's brutality. Something of the kind has just happened in real life. A short time back loud screams were heard coming from the upper storey of a house in the Rue Marbeuf in Paris. The passers-by were under the impression that a woman was being murdered. A couple of policemen happening to be on the spot they climbed up to a fourth floor, whence the sound appeared to proceed, and nocked at the door. After some delay, a woman appeared. Her face had blood upon it, and her clothes were much torn. "What do you want?" she asked. "We heard a woman screaming," said one of the policemen, "and we come to her assistance." "Oh! never mind," was the reply; "my husband gave me a beating, and his hand being rather heavy this morning I cried out. But he was quite right, and I do not want any help. I have acknowledged I was in the wrong, and we have made it up."

A MUCH "wanted" burglar has just been arrested by the Vienna police, his identity having been discovered in an extraordinary way. For some time burglaries were committed at the dwellings of wealthy persons during their absence from Vienna. The police suspected that they were the work of one man or a gang of men, whom, however, they were always unable to trace. Money and valuables, jewels, silver, rare books, and even Persian carpets, linen, and clothing had been stolen. A few days ago, in a Court Councillor's apartments, where the safe had been broken open, and goods worth many thousands have been stolen, it was found that one of the thieves had exchanged his dirty cuffs for a pair of clean ones in the linen press. The dirty ones bore four figures in marking ink on the inside. All the washerwomen of Vienna were questioned as to those four figures, and a suburban laundry declared that they marked a young man's linen whose name and address could be given. The young man in question, named Groschl, a clerk without occupation, twenty-two years old, modest in appearance, retiring and timid, is proved guilty of all the burglaries, which he had planned and carried out alone. He was engaged to marry a respectable girl, and was anxious to establish himself independtly as a tradesman. He carried out five successful burglaries on a large scale within as many weeks.

THERE is a split in "The Legitimist Jacobite League," so Queen Victoria and all the members of the Royal Family may breathe again. "'The Jacobite,' the organ of the League, cannot," it is announced, "be issued at present, owing to the deadlock which has arisen between the registered proprietors—the Marquis de Ruvigny and Mr. Herbert Vivian." This intimation is conveyed in a brand-new organ of the British "Legitimists," called "The Jacobite Herald," and attaining to the bulk of one half sheet, which we observe is foolscap size. The paper contains an account of some revolutionary proceedings at the last meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Cheshire Cheese, where it appears one member seized the chair which was given up by its occupant who did not "desire a scuffle." The evicted Chairman resumed his post later in the proceedings, and the promoters of the new organ, with the Marquis de Ruvigny at their head say: "It will be our earnest endeavour to pursue a policy which will be more agreeable to the august lady whom we all venerate, whose cause cannot fail to have been seriously prejudiced by recent events. While frankly expressing our disbelief in the present methods of government, and in a monarchy dependent solely on the will of the people, we shall ever abstain from such unworthy personal attacks on the occupant of the Throne as disfigured No. 3 of 'The Jacobite,' and shall endeavour to support our noble cause in a manner befitting gentlemen."

RIVAL EDITORS.

AN AMUSING CASE OF LIBEL.

The case in which Mr. Julio Rebeiro, Proffessor of History and Latin in the Wilson College and a contributor to the English Section of an Anglo-Potuguese paper called *The Boletim Indiano*, charged Mr. D. A. De Sa Editor and Proprietor of another Anglo Portuguese paper called *The Anglo Lusitano*, and Mr. L. Mascarinhas the Printer, with defamation, was called on for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. De Souza, Pleader conducted the prosecution while Mr. Crawford, of Messrs Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution M. De Souza said that the complainant was a leading contributor to an Anglo-Portuguese paper called *The Boletim Indiano* and the accused were the editor and proprietor and printer of another Anglo-Potuguese paper called *The Anglo-Lusitano*. As the criminal procedure code did not allow them to proceed against the two simultaneously, he would select to proceed against Mr. L. Mascarinhas who was the editor of the paper and proprietor of the press where that paper was printed. The two papers were rivals and each represented a party. *The Anglo Lusitano* represented the Government party while the *Boletim* represented the popular party. There was lately an election held in Goa for the election of a Deputy to be sent to the parliament in Portugal. There was a keen contest between the two parties, and the popular candidate put forward by the Municipality who was supported by the *Boletim* came out successful. The Government party lost their head and through the accused's paper they abused everybody whom they knew to be their opponents. The accused attacked the complainant because the latter had advocated the cause of the popular candidate. In the issue of the 15th June the accused had written a paragraph in the *Anglo-Lusitano* which was as follows: "Certain waggish yonng fellows have for sometime been whispering in my ears that your only M. A., while returning from Goa the other day, had certain dealings with the British Customs Preventive department about some contraband liquor found in his possession. What do the young fellows want me do in this matter I wonder? Propose the exumption of your high geniuses and illustrious personages' from the operation of British Customs regulations? You might hold a master meeting if you are so minded, as for the particular case brought to my notice I can only commend the aristocrat's patriotic love for the *espirito da terra*, and would have commended him still more if he had managed not to be caught. Such smuggling is no "sin." Mr. De Souza further said that there was no doubt that the paragraph referred to the complainant, for he was the only gentleman in the Portuguese community that had obtained the M. A. degree; and the "only M. A" mentioned in the paragraph complained of was no doubt meant for the complainant. Mr. De Souza asked the Court to allow him to examine Mr. Adelino, the Judge of Goa, immediately after the evidence of the complainant was finished, for, he submitted, the witness was to leave Bombay soon and the prosecution would lose his evidence if he was not examined yesterday. The paragraph complained of was not, Mr De Souza said, an isolated instance of the accused's malice towards the complainant, but he was in a position to show that there were several other paragraphs published in the accused's paper from time to time.

The complainant was then called and examined by Mr. De Souza. Witness deined the allegations contained in the para complained of and said that he never drank country liquor. After enjoying the summer vaccation at Goa, witnes was, in June last, returning from Goa to Bombay. On the Castle Rock station, an officer of the Preventive Service asked him if he had any country liquor or any dutiable aricles in his possession. Witness replied in the negative and showed him his tiffin-basket which contained a small quantity of Lisbon wine, for which the Preventive Officer said witness would not have to pay any duty. Mr. Adelino, the Judge of Goa, was present there and witness had a conversation with him. The accused's paper looked upon witness' paper with disfavour, as a rival.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford the witness said that generally the editorial in English of *the Boletim* was written by witness. *The Boletim* was in existence for about two years. Witness did not generally read the accused's paper. In the paragraph complained of the witness could read that the person alluded to had a little country liquor in his possession for his own use. But witness could not see from the paragraph that it suggested there was no offence in doing so, though the last line stated "smuggling of that kind was no sin." Like other sensible people, witness liked a little wine in moderation, and would not object to other people saying he did so. Witness objected to being ironically called "an aristocrat." He did not object to being seriously called so, but he would dislike it as there was no use of calling him an aristocrat even in seriousness. Witness knew there were many persons in whose estimation he was lowered. He could name them: one of them being Dr. D Cunha, who had some grievance against the accused's paper. Witnese had lately been to a ball and had no difficulty in getting a partner. In fact he danced with the accused's wife.

At this stage the Magistrate asked Mr. Crawford whether the defence were not prepared to admit that the statement with regard to the complainant was false?

Mr. Crawford replied that the accused published the statement in good faith and after the statement of the complainant they were ready to accept his denial.

The Magistrate remarked that the complainant was entitled to an unqualified apology.

Mr. De Souza then consulted his client who was willing to accept an unqualified apology if the accused undertook to publish the same in his paper, in a conspicuous place

The accused tendered an apology in the following terms:—That with reference to the paragraph about Mr. J. Ribeiro, M. A., in our issue of the 15th June last, we regret to find from what has been said in the Police Court, that the information on which that para was based, was untrue, and we therefore, have no hesitation in frankly and unconditionally withdrawing it, and expressing our regret to Mr. J. Ribeiro for having published it and so hurt his feelings.

The complainant withdrew the case on the understanding that the accused would publish the above in his paper, and the complainant, if he chose, might publish it with the accused's signature underneath in his paper.

The parties then left the Court.

THE AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS AT THE AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. WALTER HARLAND's Australian Circus opened on Monday night in the Amphitheatre to a good audience. The internal arrangements of the building had been neatly handled and it is not too much to say that it is impossible to witness a circus performance with a much greater degree of comfort than is now to be obtained at the Amphitheatre. All danger of getting a wetting during this uncertain weather is obviated, and the enterprizing manager is deserving of success for his bold speculation. The programme was altered on Monday night and as bright and pleasing a performance was given as on the opening night.

FROM THE CHINESE.

Who toileth all the weary day,
Doth hungry wend his homeward way;
And when his inside's full of cheer,
He wanteth garments gay and dear;
And when he 's richly clothed and fed,
He wants a partner to his bed;
And when a wife doth bless his days,
He wants to drive a pony-chaise;
And when his stable full he sees,
He finds his land can ne'er appease
His lowing herds, and mares in brood,
And all his growing house with food—
He buys and buys the fields around—
Till half a country's in his ground—
And now he finds 'tis rank he needs,
For though, the swells attend his feeds
He hasn't got the titled weight,
That passes current in the State.
In fact, though treated with propriety
He 's not a leader of society—
Despising local honors, he
Now feels he 's no one as M.P.
When in the Ministry he reigns,
He finds a something still remains—
He 'd like to boss the show entire—
To be a monarch's his desire—
At last as Emp'ror is he seated;
Yet still his growing soul's defeated—
He wants a thousand years to live,
And all the pleasures life can give—
He wants *Eternity* to know,
And *never* is resigned to go.
His foolish wishes have no end,
And all his days he vain doth spend.
At last a coffin hides away
His wealth—his wishes, and his clay.

July 14. RAM BUX.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 14.

EXTRAORDINARY freaks of climate seem to be the order of the year in India as well as in England. July, our very rainiest month, has so far, been the finest we have had since May. The heavy rains of June just stopped short of spoiling the young crops, and now very grave fears are being expressed that instead of having bumper crops we shall have none at all. Heavy rain is essential just now or withered stalks will take the place of "Golden ears." Perhaps St. Swithin's day will bring rain to-morrow, though to-day is particularly warm and bright. Paper chases have had to take the place of the regular hunt—one misses Colonel Sheringham's hounds in more ways than one—for as they were kept in camp, their resonant howls had become familiar sounds to all who lived in their vicinity, and the packs going out morning and evening with their attendants was quite one of the prettiest sights in the station. Just now we are much exercised in mind to discover roads and paths that are not undergoing repairs. Dhumneys are not the easiest of vehicles, and when they are driven over cobbly roads they become veritable conveyances of torture. However, as the works are evidently being most expeditiously carried on, our period of penance will not be much prolonged. Belgaum has not arrived at the steam-roller period yet, and the more primitive stone-rollers, dragged by cattle of sorts and kinds, are wearily driven, tugged and coaxed over the roads in a manner calculated to drive an impatient soul to desperation if he happens to be endeavouring to gee along a road on which one of these rollers is at work. Captain Taylor's concert in aid of the Guild of the Holy Standard, came off most successfully last night at the Cheshire Theatre in aid of the Army Guilds' Home for the Children of soldiers. The house was filled from end to end, and several extra rows of seats had to be brought in. The receipts must certainly have been very large, and as the expenditure was kept down to the smallest amount possible, a large sum will be forthcoming to hand over to the good cause. The Theatre is so metamorphosed on gala occasions as to be pretty well unrecognisable. Last night, Mrs. Badham and Mrs. Stretton were the fairy god mothers, whose wands had transformed a very bare and richly room, into an exceedingly pretty theatre. The stage as well as the kit shelves that run along the walls of the theatre, were rendered most effective ornaments to the room by means of artistic combinations of ferns, bamboos, and branches of plantain leaves, brightened by masses of scarlet geraniums. A very nicely arranged ladies' refreshment room was a pleasing and novel feature of the evening, and the outcome of the thoughtfulness of the organizers of the entertainment. Never in my experience were the lady performers so catered for and made comfortable, and I am sure they each and all were very grateful to their entertainers. Before I begin my account of the concert I must chronicle the most startling news. Everyone was punctual: performers as well as audience! This, for Belgaum, is a truly remarkable occurrence. Here, unpunctuality is the rule, and its non-observance startles one as all sudden and striking changes do. The Cheshire band opened the ball by playing a very good overture. Then came a quaratette, "The Sands of Dee," sung by Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. Hope and Lce-Corpl Moore. Mrs. Grove was down for two songs, but at the very last moment, her throat, which had been threatening for days; proved thoroughly intractable and she could not put in an appearance at all. Captain Taylor sang two songs, "Fly Forth Gentle Dove" and "Quand tu Chantes," in his usual finished style. The latter song was a rear treat, for in this station of Tommies every one caters for Tommy, and high-class music is notably absent from all concert programmes. Captain Taylor was vociferously encored, and compelled to sing again. He repeated, in each case, the last verse of his song. The audience, I must remark *en passant*, was most warmly applauding: everyone being encored through the programme. Such little details as merit and skill in execution or the absence of these two little matters were just bagatelles—trifles not to be considered. All obtained encores, and bouquet-throwing was heartily indulged in. I was informed by a lady, who assured me she "spoke with authority" that bouquet-throwing was never, as far as her experience went, a spontaneous, act in India. Once friends and admirers ordered bouquets beforehand, and came armed with their floral tributes, ready to throw them, with more or less accuracy of aim, at one's feet. No regard as to how the favoured one acquitted herself ever interfered with the act of devotion. Now to return to my muttons. Miss Borradaile sang two very good songs, "Dear Heart" and "On the Ling, No." (Bjornsen). The latter song, she sang with great spirit, and very heartily deserved the encore she received. Mr. Knight contributed three songs—"The Warder's song," "Love," and "Mrs. Enery Awkins" as an encore to the latter—"Warder's Song" was rather disappointing, for, as Mr. Knight's forte is evidently the comic and his get-up in regimentals that could comfortably have held himself and another. All led to the belief that a comic song was coming a lugubrious ditty of a mother "waiting for the verdict" on her "boy" who stood charged with an unknown (to the hearers) offence came rather as a disappointment. The song went on for a long time, and then when he was encored, and one expected a change for the better, back again returned the "waiting for the verdict." "Love" was very good indeed, especially the verse which told of "mama" being allowed to drown, while "son-in-law" saved the "five-pound note" offered by the drowning one for her recovery, "for that was Love."—"Mrs. Enery Awkins" was enthusiastically received of course. "That is our style," as Tommy says. Bandmaster Birkby, as usual, scored a great success with his Clarionet solo, "Scena el Aria"—Mr. Macgregor played not only his, but the majority of the accompaniments during the evening, Sergeant Savage bearing the burden of the remainder. Mr. Johnston's song, "The Last Watch," would have had a warmer reception if he had not been rather husky. Miss Johnston's song "When the lights are Low," was met with encores and showers of bouquets. Mr. Hope, a new-comer to Belgaum, sang so well that we were sorry he was only down for one song, "Tell her I Love her so," but received such a very hearty encore that he was compelled to respond, and did so by singing the best song I have heard for a long while, where a Dutchman was recommended to find his beau ideal in "The Zuyder Zee." A beautifully-sung quartette, "Lovely Night," in which Captain Taylor, Mr. Boger, and two of the Cheshire Noncommissioned Officers took part, began the second part of the programme. They sung without accompaniment, and kept in such perfect time and tune, as to remind one of the "Meisten Singers" at Home. A glee concluded each part of the programme, "Playing on de ole Banjo" and "Good-night," and both went so well that Captain Taylor must have felt repaid for all the trouble he took with his glee party. It seems a pity that with so many good singers in the station, a regular glee society should not be started. Perhaps Captain Taylor will take the mild hint I here offer. Altogether the programme was a new departure—the words of the part songs and one or two of the solos were given, and people were so enabled to follow the songs with understanding.

A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the late Criminal Sessions at the trial of the Hyderabad jewellery case, the learned counsel for the prosecution ennuicated, and several times applied, a rule of the law of evidence in criminal cases, which is somewhat puzzling. He said that what is stated in the presence of the accused by strangers, not called as witnesses, is admissible in evidence, meaning that it is admissible for whatever it may be worth, though not as direct evidence against the accused. It can be easily understood that statements of this kind are evidence, if they introduce relevant facts, or other relevant statements, or influence or effect the conduct of the accused in connection with the matter charged against him; but when they are not admissible upon any such special ground, it is not quite clear how they can be admitted in evidence, for the mere reason that they have been made in the presence of the accused, thus basing on the circumstance of the accused's presence a ground for excluding the operation of the stringent, but at the same time, most wholesome established rule that hearsay is no evidence. That rule is laid down in one of the text-books on the law of evidence in the following general and wide terms, which, so far as I can ascertain after carefully referring to several other works of authority on the subject, are qualified nowhere with special reference to the fact of the accused's presence:—"what A (a witness) has heard B (a stranger) say, is not only not admissible in the first instance, but the clearest proof of the death complete and incurable lunacy, &c., of B, would not render it admissible," except, evidently, upon some special ground, as if B's statement related to the cause of his death or if B being dead, his statement was made against his own interest. The point, being, therefore, involved in doubt, will some gentleman of experience and learning in the law among the numerous readers of your valuable journal, take the trouble of clearing it up, and showing whether—and if so, how far, the rule in question is supported by the authority of the strict letter of the English or Indian law.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. INQUIRY.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 23.

CLAUSE 4 ADDED TO THE BILL.

THE Prime Minister had a melancholy message to deliver to the House when it met this afternoon, its support for the moment extinguishing all interest in the Home Rule Bill or other political controversy. Yesterday afternoon, in broad daylight, in the course of manœuvres off the coast of Tripoli, the Victoria, one of the finest and most costly men-of-war in the Navy, was run into by the Camperdown and sank in eighty fathoms of water. Of 718 persons on board 430 have been lost, an announcement made by Mr. Gladstone in a voice trembling with emotion, and heard by the House with manifest consternation. The Premier claimed the deepest sympathy of the House on behalf of the brave men who had found an early grave amid all the circumstances of peace, pomp, and splendour. Lord George Hamilton, speaking as one having had the closest personal relations with Admiral Tryon and the officers commanding the ship, added his tribute of regret and sympathy. Those who have been lost, he said, were the pick of the British Navy. Sir Edward Reed asked if there might be placed in the library a drawing of the ship, showing the divisions of her water-tight compartments, so that those having knowledge of the subject might from a judgment as to how at a single blow such a vessel was sent to the bottom This question was regarded by Mr. Goschen as striking a note of discord. He suggested that such inquiries should be postponed to another day, so that the expression of sorrow and grief might not be disturbed, a suggestion approved by general cheering.

Sir Edward Grey made short work of the question put by Mr. Labouchere as to whether there is any foundation for the statement made in the French newspapers that important documents had been stolen from her Majesty's Embassy at Paris. Mr. Healy slyly interposed with inquiry whether there was any truth in the rumour that these forged documents were supplied to M. Millevoye from "The Times" office, through the agency "our old friend Walter." To this no response was made. Upon the main question, Sir Edward Grew briefly said no documents had been stolen from the embassy, and that wat were read in the French Chamber yesterday were a gross and palpable forgery. Replying to another question upon a cognate subject he said Dr. Herz was so ill that he could not be removed from one room to another, much less from Bournemouth to Paris. Two eminent French physicians who have at the instance of the French Government seen the sick man confirm this view.

The House resumed Committee on the Home Rule Bill, and by twenty minutes to five all the amendments to Clause 4 had been disposed of, and the Committee was face to face with the question that the clause be added to the Bill. The preceding discussion was very quiet, its monotony being stirred only once when Mr. Chamberlain, repeating the tacticks that proved effectual on this day week, effusively thanked the Government for an immaterial concession made to Mr. Bartley, which the right hon. gentleman described as of primest importance, going far beyond his expectations, even his hopes. But the Irish members were not twice within eight days to be taken in by the same transparent device. Mr. Sexten smilingly assured Mr. Chamberlain that his little game was seen through, Mr. Chamberlain joining in the laughter with which the detection was noted.

In debate on earlier amendment to Clause 4 Mr. Gladstone had promised that when the question that the Clause pass came under consideration, he would answer the question then put to him by Mr Balfour as to the bearing of the clause upon education in Ireland. Now, when opportunity presented itself, Mr. Gladstone happend to be absent. He was, however, not further distant than his room behind the speaker's chair and a messenger was despatched for him. Mr, Balfour with admirable skill talked about nothing to fill up the time till the Premier could arrive, and then put his question disclosing a disinclination edifying on the part of good Conservatives to approve any scheme whereby denominational education might be promulgated at the charge of public money. But as he made it clear, the denominational education he had in his mind was Roman Catholic, and the country concerned Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, as every one knew, had an engagement to leave town about this time. Once, as Mr. Balfour showed a disposition to prolong his remarks, the Premier, almost involuntarily, looked at the clock. Mr. Balfour always (or nearly always) the pink of courtesy apologised and promised to be brief. Mr. Gladstone read a carefully prepared exposition of the meaning of the clause as it was understood by the Government. He did not hold that it involved the possibilities suspected by Mr. Balfour. Moreover other clauses prohibiting the voting of money on account of denominational education or the preferential treatment of any form of religion, were of themselves sufficient to preclude the possibilities conjured up by Mr. Balfour's fancy. Mr. Balfour asked whether on the report stage some words might not be put in making this clearer. Mr. Gladstone promised to consider the matter. The Premier then withdrew, missing the opportunity of hearing Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic statement that after discussing the Bill all these days it was only now made clear that everything done hitherto for the protection of unsectarian education in Ireland would be undone by this unfortunate measure.

When Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat several members rose in the now crowded House. Among these was Mr. Wallace, and as he, a Liberal member, had given notice to move the rejection of Clause 4, he was loudly called for by the opposition. The satisfaction at his interposition was modified by the particular line he took in his vigorous speech. He was against the Clause not because he was hostile to Home Rule, but because he thought it went in the tooth of the rest of the Bill. Is Ireland an adult, he asked, or a child in legislative leading strings, requiring the administrative bib and tucker ? The nation was of age, and he thought it might well be left to untrammelled control of the matters dealt with in Clause 4, which he summarised as Religion, Education, Corporations, and Fish. Lord Randolph Churchill Mr. T. W. Russell, and Mr. Goschen, who followed, did not find it desirable to pursue the line of argument laid down by Dr. Wallace, preferring to hark back to the mare's nest about Mr. Gladstone's insult to the Freemasons, and to the discovery just made—"hitherto studiously concealed," Mr. Goschen put it—that the Bill (in print for many weeks) would allow the new Irish Legislature to endow a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. No attempt was made to divide on the motion that the Clause be added to the Bill, and this was achieved just before ten minutes to seven, the hour at which discussion must needs close.

On the resumption of the sitting at nine o'clock, Dr. Clark called attention to the condition of Scotch business, and moved, "That, in consequence of the pressure of public business, and the failure of this House to deal with Scottish affairs in accordance with the wishes of the Scottish people, it is desirable to devolve upon a Scottish Legislature all matters exclusively relating to "Scotland." The motion was seconded by Mr. R. T. Reid. Sir Herbert Maxwell had an amendment on the paper declining to entertain the proposal for a seperate Legislature. As, however, he could not move this unless Dr. Clark's motion (which was technically an amendment on going into Committee of supply) became the substantive question, he contented himself with making a speech in opposition to Scotch Home Rule. Sir George Trevelyan regarded the motion with unaffected sympathy. He declared that, personally, he had always seized every opportunity of giving his vote in favour of a generous measure of self-government for Scotland, and was certainly not going to let the present occasion slip by. Having thus plainly stated his personal predilections for the motion, he intimated that, as far as the Government were concerned, they left it an open qunstion After reviewing the position of Scotch business under the present system, he announced that the Government would take an early opportunity of establishing something in the nature of a Scotch Grand Committee to deal with Scotch Bills. Speeches by Sir Charles Pearson, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. Graham Murray brought the sitting up to midnight. The House then divided. When the tellers came in and the paper was handed to Mr. Akers Douglas, the Opposition Whip, loud and prolonged cheers rose from the Conservative side. These were repeated when the figures—150 for the motion and 168 against—were read out, ironical cries of "Resign" being heard amid the uproar.

THE BETTERMENT PRINCIPLE A : BIG MAJORITY.

JUNE 26.

Mr. Gladstone, who had been credited with the intention of making holiday till Wednesday, unexpectedly appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon. He found the appearance of the Chamber vastly different from what it has hitherto been. The benches were curiously empty, more particularly in those sections of the House whence the battle round the Home Rule Bill had been led. Neither Mr. Balfour, Mr Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, nor Sir Henry James was in his place. As a division taken either in the sitting showed, there were considerably over 300 members present, but they certainly did not put in an appearance during the discussion of the question upon which they voted. This arose on the consideration of the report stage of the London Improvement Bill. Mr. Brodie Hoare moved to omit section 41, known as the Betterment Clause, and Mr. Kimber supported the amendment in a long speech. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Stuart supported the Bill. Sir James Fergusson admitted that it was desirable the House should support the decisions of the Committee on Private Bills, but this Committee (of which, by the way, he had been Chairman) was an exception to the rule, presumably since he had found himself in a minority in its decisions. He now denounced the clause as full of injustice. Mr. Henry Fowler said the betterment principle had been challenged, and upon that issue he asked the House to support the maintenance of the clause. This appeal, though resisted by Mr. Goschen, was responded to in significant manner, 118 voting for the amendment whilst 216 supported the Bill, giving a majority of 98 to the betterment principle. This conclusion of the matter seemed to give much satisfaction to Mr. Gladstone and Sir Wm. Harcourt.

It was twenty minutes to six before questions were reached, and something more than half an hour was occupied in the putting and answering of them. Replying to an inquiry not on the paper, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth amid cheers, announced that later information reaching the Admiralty led to the conclusion that the number of men lost in the Victoria had been overstated. It appeard that a considerable number of them were absent at the time of the disaster. Mr. Issacson attempting to submit a question of a controversial character, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, amid general cheering, deprecated such action at the present time. Mr. Gladstone made the long expected announcement with respect to the conclusions arrived at upon the inquiry of Lord Herschell's Committee on the question of Indian currency. A telegram from the Viceroy announced that the Council of India have passed an Act, taking effect at once, carrying out the plan recommended by the Committee. The Act provides for the close of the Indian Mints to free coniage of silver from and after the date of passing. Arrangements will be made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold and sovereigns at the rate of sixteen-pence the rupee. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns will be received at the public treasuries in payment of Goverment dues at the same rate per rupee. It is intended to introduce a gold standard into India, but gold will not at persent be made legal tender. This statement, which led to a brief conversation, in which Mr. Goschen took part, evidently quickened the dulled interest of the House.

The House getting into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates the crowd, which still lingered after division, melted away, and pairing became the order of the day. Mr. Morton, one of those who remained at the post of duty, contributed a long and detailed disquisition involving a multitude of questions. One item that attracted his attention was a small payment on account of tithes. "What have the Navy to do with tithes ?" he asked. A still more serious matter was the expenditure on hospitalities by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had been giving luncheons which had cost money, and, said Mr. Morton, "We ought to have been asked." It turned out as he proceeded that he was not complaining of absence of invitation to the festivities, but thought the Committee ought to have been invited to pay the money with full knowledge of the way in which it was expended. As the accounts were presented it was only the lynx eye of the member for Peterborough that might discover how the money went.

The discussion was continued through the night in a very thin House, three votes being agreed to before the Committee adjourned. On the vote for Martial Law and Naval Prisons the circumstances of the Howe Court Martial were discussed by Admiral Field, Sir John Gorst, Lord George Hamilton, and others, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Asquith defending the action of the Admiralty. It was while this discussion was going somewhat wearily forward that the figures of the Pontefract election were made known, a cheer from the few Ministerialists present interrupting Sir John Gorst's criticism of the conduct of the Admiralty in instituting a second Court Martial. Thereafter the Committee relapsed into extreme quietude, a condition maintained throughout the rest of the sitting.

A QUIET NIGHT IN SUPPLY.

JUNE 27.

Had the House been counted this afternoon when public business commenced, and had no reserve forces come in, business must have come to an abrupt conclusion for lack of a quorum. The only bench that presented any appearance of fulness was that on which Ministers sit. Mr. Gladstone was not at the moment in his place, though he came in a quarter of an hour later. Otherwise the muster of Ministers was most exemplary. The Front Bench opposite was occupied by Mr. Stanhope, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Stuart Wortley. The Leader of the Opposition, more susceptible to fatigue than the Leader of the House, still makes holiday. Lord Randolph Churchill came in before questions were over, and Mr. Goschen assumed the leadership of the Opposition. Mr. Howard Vincent had sprinkled the paper with questions addressed to various Ministers on the one subject of the refusal to declare the Royal wedding day a bank holiday. Mr. Asquith having curtly replied the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the trouble to demolish the hon. member by showing that whilst the wage-earning classes are strongly against the enactment of a holiday no representations from bankers outside London had been received by the Treasury in support of the proposal for a holiday. Mr. Howard Vincent gave notice that he will return to the question on Thursday, and move the adjournment of the House, in order to have it discussed as a matter of urgent public importance. Satisfied with this unprecedental threat, he did not put the third question, which was addressed to the Prime Minister.

The House early got into Committee on the Army Estimates, a movement that was the signal for a stampede, which left the House in a desolate condition. With a voice as of one crying in the wilderness, Mr. Hanbury descanted on the Army Medical Service, complaining incidentally of the sanitary arrangements of the public offices. Mr. Stanhope contradicted him as far as the War Office is concerned, and Mr. George Russell eloquently ejaculated "Oh !" when he made reference to the India Office. Much irritated at these disclaimers, Mr. Hanbury, fixing his eye on Mr. Russell, warned him that there was a sewer running through the India Office which had no outlet. This had the effect of silencing any further observations from the Under-Secretary for India. Mr. Hanbury lapsed into an uncompromising attack on the Medical Service, which he described as neither contented nor competent. On the next Vote, for warlike stores, Sir George Chesney made an equally uncompromising attack on the Ordnance Department, which he condemned as an utter failure. Mr. Webster, generally recognised as a legal luminary, gave the Minister of War some useful advice on the general management of the Army, presumably derived from his experience when he served in the third battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment.

The Vote for Works, Buildings, and Repairs provided Mr. A. C. Morton with an opportunity of reverting once more to the subject of certain Scottish castles which, he said, were in a bad state of repair. The Chairman showing a disposition to call him to order, Mr. Morton was at pains to make it clear that the Vote before the Committee covered the matters he had at heart. "If you will follow down the letter N on page 62," he said, "I think you will see I am right." "The letter N, if you please, Mr. Meller," he persuasively repeated. The Chairman, only half convinced, admitted that the member for Peterborough was right so far as barracks were concerned. "Well, sir," rejoined Mr. Morton triumphantly, "that's exactly what I want to talk about." The talking on this and a multitude of other topics was continued up to midnights, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman periodically interposing to answer the numerous questions and criticisms. When the Chairman left the the chair four votes had been agreed to, the aid of the closure having been invoked to carry the fourth.

(To be Concluded.)

THE MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVAL.

BAKRI-ID, the annual Mohammedan festival, was duly celebrated on June 26 by the followers of the Prophet in London and the neighbourhood within the beautiful mosque at Woking. Among the worshippers were Indians, Egyptians, and Turks who acknowledge her Majesty as their great temporal protector and Mohamet as their guide in faith, and who all joined together in the prayer usual on the anniversary. After devotion the company dined together at the invitation of the Indian Mohammedan Association, under the presidency of Moulvi Rafiddin Ahmad, who first proposed the health of the Queen, which was enthusiastically honoured ; then the health of the Sultan as the decendant of the Prophet, expressing the hope that his Majesty would not fail to take prompt measures towards the prevention of cholera at Mecca, as the annual recurrence of the plegue had become intolerable to the faithful. Other toasts for the success of Mohammedan nations and of local Mohammedan association were given.

At a meeting of the Anjuman Islam held in London on June 24, there was much discussion as to the way in which the money collected for the Oriental Institute had been spent.

THE Duchess of Albany will for all time be known at the Women's Home in Marylebone-road, London, as "the Princess who turned the mangle." The Duchess paid a visit of inspection to the institution. In one of the rooms was an inmate busy mangling clothes. Her Royal Highness immediately stepped forward and took the handle of the mangle, herself and finished the piece of work which was being done.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

EYE WITNESSES' STORIES.

THE New York *Evening World* of June 27 in a special edition gives a telegraph despatch from Tripoli with an account of the wreck of the Victoria. The despatch says, after describing the manœuvres and collision :—

"The discipline of the crew on board th vessel was perfect, the Vice-Admiral remained upon the bridge until the last moment, five minutes after the collision of diving suit was brought on deck, and a diver hastily put it on and attempted to go ver the side of the ship to ascertain the extent of the injury. At the same instant the head of the ship was turned towards the shore, and in the ten minutes that intervened between the delivery of the blow by the Camperdown and the sinking of the Victoria the latter steamed two miles towards land. Suddenly with great roll and a wild plunge the enormous vessel buried her bow beneath the surface of the sea ; there were a few wild cries, the ship trembled and then turned over with her keel high in the air, her crew rapidly whirling. Those on deck leaped as the vessel careened, those below had no opportunity to close the doors or to reach the open, and thus they perished. Commander Jellicoe was lying in his berth, sick with fever, but he dashed on deck in his pyjamas and sprang overboard, a lieutenant also struggling in the waves put his arm around Jellicoe and thus enabled him to get away from the rapidly sinking ship. Presently the huge hull turned completely over. Several hundred men fully dressed were thrown off the deck as the Victoria careened and were sucked down into the hole made in the sea by the disappearing vessel. Another moment, and a new horror was visited upon the struggling men, the powerful engine, deep down in the surf of the ship and inclosed in the watertight compartments, kept throbbing and working, and the formidable steel flanges of the twin screws whirled round and round, at first high up in space, and then gradually came nearer and nearer to the surface of the water until the ship descended in the midst of the mass of human beings struggling for life, and then as it disappeared the suction increased until it became a perfect maelstrom, at the bottom of which their deadly screws were moving like circular knives gashing and killing the poor creatures who had battled vainly for life.

"Then came the scene that caused the officers on the decks of the remaining vessels of the fleet to turn sick. Shrieks were herd and then the waves and the foam were reddened by the blood of the hundreds of victims. Arms, legs wrenched from bodies, headless trunks were tossed out of the vortex to linger on the surface for a few moments and then disappear.

"All within reach of this great vortex now seemed to lose their presence of mind, men who knew how to swim ceased swimming ; they clutched at each other in their frenzy, and one survivor of this scene says he saw in the great vortex at least 50 men fighting with knives only to sink out of sight, and the water closed calmly above them. When the ship had disappeared there came a muffled sound as of thunder. The water was tossed up, a cloud of steam burst forth, all telling that the boilers had exploded. Thus in less than ten minutes death in three awful forms came to the officers and crew of the Victoria—death from drowning, from the knife-like screw, and the scalding water of the bursting boilers.

"Boats were soon on the scene, and picked up those who had succeeded in keeping away from the powerful vortex, several of the rescued were scalded by the water from the boilers and horribly burned.

"Admiral Tryon was seen to the very last on the bridge, and the diver, fully dressed except his helmet, stood on the deck, and would have been dragged to the bottom by his heavy leaden shoes, had it not been for a seaman who stopped to cut him loose and lost his own life in consequence."

The *New York World* prints the following despatch from Tripoli concerning the disaster to the Victoria :—

"Tripoli, June 26—When Admiral Markham received Sir George Tryon's order to turn from in double line, the Victoria being in centre, the Camperdown on her left, and the Edinburgh on her right, he signalled back that he did not understand.

"While he was doing this the Victoria and the other vessels began to turn, and seeing this, the Camperdown began also to turn. The delay, however, was fatal, for the Victoria had already turned when the Camperdown was merely swinging round and bore down upon her.

"The ram of the Camperdown struck the hull of the Victoria just in front of her armoured bulkhead. The most perfect shore discipline was preserved on board the Victoria, the Admiral and his officers remaining on the bridge. Ten minutes later the Victoria gave a great roll and went bow under, her machinery going at full-speed. When her screws reached the water they created a perfect maelstrom and drew numbers of the unfortunate victims against the blades, killing and mutilating them most horribly. Then the boilers exploded.

"Just before the Victoria plunged Sir George Tryon issued the order for everybody to save himself.

"Many acts of heroism are recorded. Out 120 marines 99 lost their lives, because when the vessel was struck they went below to close the compartments. After the collision the sea was infested with sharks."

SURVIVORS' ARRIVAL AT MALTA.

A Reuter's telegram sent from Malta at ten o'clock on June 30, states that the Edgar and Phaeton with the survivors of the disaster on board, have arrived from Tripoli.

They were met outside the harbour by hundreds of boats, many of them containing anxious relatives and friends of the officers' and crew of the ill-fated battleship. When the cruisers steamed into the harbour they were greeted with frantic cheering on the part of an enormous crowd which thronged the bastions. The people in the boats and the crews of other vessels in the harbour also cheered, shouted, and waved hats and handkerchiefs, the whole scene being extremely touching and almost beyond description.

The number of Maltese on board the Victoria was about 120, of whom only 30 were saved.

The survivors will be transferred to H. M. troopship Orion. The officers and men of the ships in port have made every possible arrangement for their comfort.

INTERVIEWS WITH EYE-WITNESSES.

According to accounts obtained from eye-witnesses, the squadron had been standing along the Syrian coast all the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd instant, when a signal was given to alter the course of the vessels, with the object of going to the anchorage of Tripoli.

While this manœuvre was being executed at about 3-30 p.m. the Camperdown rammed the Victoria before the beam turret breech, ripping open her side.

When the terrible effects of the collision were seen, the water pouring in great volumes into the rent, orders were immediately given by bugle call to close all the doors of the watertight compartments.

The crew at the same time were ordered to their stations. The utmost calmness and most perfect discipline prevailed throughout the ship.

Notwithstanding all efforts to save the vessel she soon listed over, owing to the tremendous amount of water that had poured in through the open hole in her side under the starboard armour-plates.

Endeavours to get out the collision mats were also unavailling.

After an interval of about five minutes the centre of gravity was passed, and the ship capsized and sank bottom upwards, sucking down many of those who in the hope of saving themselves had thrown themselves into the sea.

The suction caused by the sinking vessel accounts for a considerable proportion of the lives lost. Orders were given for all on board to come on deck, but so short a period elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the ship that many of those below were unable to reach the deck.

The Edgar carried to Malta 18 officers and 140 men, while the Phæton has on board 9 officers and 127 men rescued from the wreck. Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke and Flag-Lieutenant Lord Gillford were on board the Edgar.

It was stated than an Admiralty messenger would wait the arrival of the Brindisi mail at Dover, and that Admiral Markham's despatches would be sent at once to the printers. As soon as sufficient copies have been struck off they will be handed to the Lords of the Admiralty for perusal.

In a characteristic article on the calamity, M. Francois Coppee gives the following interesting reminiscence :—About a dozen years ago, happening to be at Ajaccio, I had the honour of a chat with Admiral Krantz in the harbour in front of the roadstead where the fleet was lying at anchor. I shall never forget the anxious, melancholy tone of the old sailor in speaking to me of the ships under his command which were there before us—dark, ponderous, and ugly, with their stumpy rigging and their enormous double funnels. "Yes," murmured the Admiral, scanning the Colbert on which he had hoisted his flag, "all that is steel, but is as fragile as glass. I seem to be in command of fortresses, but I know that the huge machines are as delicate as clockwork. I am only afraid of collisions."

In the latest of a series of articles on "British Ships of War" in the current number of *Good Words*, Rear-Admiral Markham writes :—

Ships are also constructed in multitudinous compartments, divided and sub-divided by longitudinal and transverse partitions, so that the admission of water through holes caused by the piercing of the side with shot or through injuries sustained by the explosion of a torpedo would not necessarily imperil the safety of the vessel, or even render her helpless, although it would doubtless in a greater or less degree impair her efficiency. . . . It is, I think, a recognised fact that the officers and men of the Royal Navy at the present time are no whit inferior in energy and ability, as also in skill in handling their vessels, to those who have gone before them, while it must also be admitted that they are as a class men of superior education and knowledge.

Up to last evening the Lord Mayor's Fund amounted to close upon £20,000. Among the donations received yesterday was £25 from Mr. Gladstone.

The Canadian Government has decided to grant the sum of £1,000 towards the Victoria Relief Fund.

The Liverpool Corporation has named a new street Tryon-street.

INDIAN RAILWAY MEETINGS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on the 23rd ult., at Cannon-street Hotel, E. C. Mr. Thomas R. Watt presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the half-year under review had been a period of great anxiety and dulness in trade in India and elsewhere, and therefore it was really satisfactory to find that the gross revenue, although less in amount then in the corresponding half-year of 1891, was so only to the extent of 5·63 per cent. Wheat was referred to in the report as largely contributing to the decrease. The crop in itself was not good, and the demand for Indian wheat in home markets was slack, owing to abundant harvests in America and other wheat-growing countries. The shipping returns of Bombay showed that the export of wheat from that port fell off last half-year more than one-half, and, although abnormally low freights were prevailing, such was the stagnation in business, that many steamers were laid up for months in Bombay harbour, unable to obtain freight. Decreases in other food staples also appeared, the total decrease under such headings being of no less amount than £120,632. In linseed there was likewise a falling-off, attributed to a failure of supplies throughout the Central Provinces. Fortunately, the decreases which occurred were in a considerable measure compensated for by increases of nearly £50,000 in cotton and cotton-seed, of nearly £20 000 in rape and mustard and in teel and other oil seeds, and of £12,280 in the gram traffic, so that, upon the balance, including minor increases and decreases, the goods traffic showed a net deficiency of only £73,728, or 6·83 per cent., upon a total revenue from goods of £1,005,152. The increase in cotton would probably have been larger but for very heavy rains late in the season, which damaged and reduced the outturn of the crop in the Central Provinces and in Berar. Measured by train miles run, the work of the half-year (passengers and goods) showed a decerase equal to 4·06 per cent. With diminished traffic the expenditure was also less, the decrease amounting to £57,859, or 6·42 per cent. below that of the corresponding period. The decreases in the two important departments of engineering and locomotive were, however, considerably assisted by savings effected through the prevalence of lower prices for English materials, including coal. The whole of the railway property had been maintained in good working condition and repair during the half-year. The net profit of the half-year, £571,479 0s. 4d., less £18,548 15s paid to Government under agreements for working the State lines connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, yielded a return at the rate of £4 6s. 10d. per cent. per annum on £25,476,932 11s. 5d., the total amount received on capital account. The deficiency of £46,214 required to make up the amount of the guaranteed interest of the half-year (£,599,144) fell as a loss upon Government ; but, viewing the complete year 1892, the net earnings for the whole period gave a return of 7·32 per cent. on the capital, bearing interest, half of the surplus beyond 5 per cent. in the first half of the year, having been divided between the Government and the company. The company's share of the surplus profit was distributed in dividend to the shareholders at the beginning of the present year. As to the prospect for the current half-year, ending on the 30th instant, they had been, he regretted to say, in troublous times. A telegram in the *Times* of the 30th ult., from its Calcutta correspondent, stated : "Great perturbation exists here, owing to the uncertainty of the currency question. I hear that large quantities of cotton and wheat are hung up, no one venturing to buy. . . . The falling-off in the railway traffic is very marked, indicating a great suspension of trade." Since that date, however, matters were somewhat improved ; the general feeling was more hopeful, exchange was slightly higher, and, with the expected announcement of the Government decision upon the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, it seemed as if they might look for better and steadier trade. That season's wheat crop prospects were good, though the harvest might be a few weeks late. The linseed crop was also regarded favourably, and rapeseed was spoken of as very satisfactory, promising a good yield considerably above the crop of last year. Those conditions were all calculated to affect beneficially their traffic in the coming half-year ; but, returning to the current period, he estimated that the total receipts of this half-year would probably amount to £2,145,000 or about £167,000 less than in the corresponding half of 1892. Should the working charges not exceed 45 per cent. of the gross receipts, that would admit of a dividend being paid out of the company's share of the surplus profits to the shareholders at the rate of 17s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest, on December 31 next, compared with 22s. 6d. per cent. paid last December. The estimated ratio of working expenses was higher than last year, due in some measure to the smaller gross receipts, but chiefly to the necessity of entering upon a periodic renewal of engines. Mr. A. Campbell seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The fifteenth half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 23rd ult., at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. T. R. Watt (the chairman) said the half-year's working to December 31 had not been, on the whole, unsatisfactory, bearing in mind that the period was one of continued depression and anxiety in trade generally as affected by market conditions and the uncertainty of exchange. The difference in the gross receipts, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1891, was only the slight increase of Rs. 278. Analysing the figures, they find that in coaching—including troop traffic—there was a net increase of Rs. 53,036, the previous substantial improvement in passengers being fully maintained ; and although public goods receipts fell off, it was only to the extent of Rs. 25,331, or 2·48 per cent., the balance of the total decrease of Rs. 54,228 in the goods traffic being chiefly due to the items, "Railway materials carried for construction," on the company's own account, and "revenue stores, including coal." The stagnation in the export business in wheat told seriously against the goods traffic. At the same time, there were conditions aiding traffic. The demand for cotton was active. Food grain crops were fairly good, and teel and other seeds sown during the rains gave about a corresponding yield to that of the same period of 1891. There were increases in salt, sugar and ghee—staples of home consumption. Down to the present time the traffic of the current half-year, ending the 30th inst., has been affected by the dulness of trade, and this had occasioned a large falling off in receipts. He estimated that the total gross receipts of this half-year would probably fall short of the amount of the corresponding period of 1892 by nearly Rs. 2,00,000 ; and, as the ratio of working expenses would most likely be higher than in 1892, it would not be safe to look for an otherwise than diminished net receipt of about one and three-quarter lakh of rupees. While this was to be regretted, improvement in conditions was noticeable, and with a revival of trade and steadier exchange they might look forward to the traffic of the coming half-year showing satisfactory progress both in coaching and in goods. The report was adopted.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

Major-General Trevor, C.S.I., presided over the half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, held on the 23rd ult., at Cannon-street Hotel, E. C. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the gross earnings contrasted with the corresponding half of 1891, fell on the combined systems from Rs 1,53,42,935 to Rs. 1,47,10,341, and the working expenses from Rs. 74,86,255 to Rs. 69 04,070, or, in other words, the earnings fell off by Rs. 6,32,394 and the expenses by Rs. 5,82,185, leaving the net profit on the combined system, but little different from what it was in the last half of 1891. Considering that their home outlay for coal and other stores, as well as English charges, were calculated at an exchange of 1s. 5·052d. to the rupee in the last half of 1891, while last half-year the exchange was taken at 1s. 2·891d., the general result was creditable to your staff in India. There was a great decrease in the number of third-class passengers on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, the numbers having fallen from 4,634,776 to 4,298,133 ; but the 1892 traffic was better than that of 1890 by about 277,000 passengers. The receipts did not diminish in the same proportion as the numbers, the diminution having been only Rs. 36,000 on an earning in 1891 of Rs. 23,35,000. On their own line, third class passenger traffic was slightly better than in 1891. The falling off in the wheat trade reduced their receipts on the combined system from that traffic by about Rs. 16,00,000, and the disappearance of the scarcity in the desert tracts of Rajputana, reduced the quantity of food grains, other than wheat, passed on to the Jodhpore State Railway, by over 13,000 tons. The loss they had sustained under wheat in their foreign export trade had in the same branch of trade been, to the extent of three and a third lakhs of rupees, recouped by an expansion of their oil-seeds business. Their local trade had also come to their help to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,00,000. The dividend they had recommended was £2 15s. for the half-year under review, and he had now to announce that the dividend for the current half-year, payable on January 5, 1894, would be £4 12s. 6d. per cent., or 7s. 6d. per cent. more than the highest previous corresponding half-yearly dividend on record. The half-year promised to be the best they had ever had. The receipts on their own line had gone up, while the expenditure had fallen, and they thought they were pretty safe in predicting that the money, about £349,200, they proposed to divide among them next January, would be earned—at all events, it would be paid. The directors intended to ask the shareholders next December to permit them to distribute on January 5 next, out of their cash balances at that time, in addition to the dividend of £4 12s. 6d. per cent., a further sum of £1 5s. per cent. as a bonus, making a total distribution at that date of £5 17s. 6d. per cent. The motion was seconded and carried, after which a resolution was passed authorising the directors to submit terms to, and to negotiate with, the Secretary of State in Council of India for the construction by the company of a railway, from Ahmedabad station of the company's railway through the towns of Parantij and Ahmednagar, to a point about 70 miles distant in a north-easterly direction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 15.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble J L Mackay, C I E, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt E H Bernard, 6th Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Cantonment Magte Mandalay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Revd C G Moore, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to be a Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem, and is posted as First Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Surgn-Major A Adams, MD, I M S (Madras), Residency Surgn in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J H Newman, MD, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept, or until further orders.

Mr J A Crawford, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate, on return from privilege leave as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major J H Sadler, I S C, who is reappointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 29th March, 1893,—Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from foreign service of Lieut J. Manners Smith, v c, I S C, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and his promotion (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 19th April, 1893,—Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to revert to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class ; Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Plitical Assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to revert to Offig Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr G R Irvin, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, to be an additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 20th April 1893,—Major H M Temple, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt C Herbert, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and his promotion (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 24th April, 1893,—Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to revert to Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd class; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Col F A Wilson, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 27th April, 1893,—Capt M J Meade, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt A F De Laessoe, G M G, C I E, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agen of the 2nd class ; Mr O V Bosan quet, I C S, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr J A Crawford, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 5th May, 1893,—Major C W Ravenshaw, I SC, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th May, 1893,—Capt F W P Macdonald, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt F W P Macdonald, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 1st June, 1893,—Capt F E Younghusband, CIE, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Capt C G F Fagan, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequence on the appointment of Major J H Sadler, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th June, 1893,—Capt P J Melvill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class ; and Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Politial Assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and on this promotion (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh,—Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 14th July, 1893,—Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the re appointment of Major J H Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the date on which he may resume charge of the office of Political Agent at Muscat,—Capt P J Melvill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to revert to Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class ; Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class ; and Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to revert to Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Dunbar Kilburn, Vice-Consul, as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The services of Mr E L Vaughan. Assist Accountant Genl, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras on the expiration of his privilege leave.

The services of Mr C E Crawley, Assist Account Genlan Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr R T Howe, Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Moung Hla Oung, Depy Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F W H Forteath, I S C, 3rd Bo Inf, to be Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

HYDERABAD COFTINGENT.

2nd Infantry.—Lieut S H E Nicholas, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut G S Morris, appointed to the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G C Ross, I M S, Bengal establish ment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn-Col, with effect from the 16th June 1893, whilst offg as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Surgn-Col G Thomson, M B, appointed Offg Principal Mdical Officer, Lahore District.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J H Newman, M D, I M S, Bengal establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn-Col whilst offg as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Col J G Pilcher.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieuts, appointed to the Bengal establishment reported their arrival at Bombay :—C B Prall, R Heard, and V G Drake Brockman.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officerrs are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—I G White, East Surrey Regt, Offg Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Calvalry, and J W B Merewether, Leinster Regt, Wing Officer 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Second Lieut C R Johnson, Rl Warwickshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Johnson will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—Lieut A C F Bourchier, I S C Wing Officer and Quartmaster, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year ; Lieut M Stevens, I S C, 13th Bengal Infy, for one year ; Lieut F W Evatt, I S C Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for three months and fifteen days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secy of State for India —Capt H G Ryland, I S C, Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class (u. p. a.) for fifteen days and (m. c.) for four months.

Col C A Dodd, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on leave pay under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Col W S Brooke, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Col E M L Marriott, General List Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned Conductors, Bengal Miscellaneous List, are granted the honorary rank of Lieuts :—G Curtis and C Manley.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels—F R Ditmas, and G H Elliot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Lieut-Col G Hutcheson, M.D., to be Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G G MacLaren, retireed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J F Whyte, I S C, to be Capt, vice Bean, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Capt W S Malcolm is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col J Woodburn, C S I, Commandant, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut GH Johnson, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Assist Engr.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W B Huddleston, R I M, Assist Surveyor, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, reverted to duty in the Royal Indian Marine.

Mr T Avery, appointed by the Secy of State as Constructor in the Royal Indian Marine, reported his arrival at Calcutta, and is posted to the Kidderpore Dockyard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Perram, Ex Engr. 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd June 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr D Joscelyne, or until further orders.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—Lieut-Col A C Bigg-Wither, General List Infantry, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, permanent ; C A Bull, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem ; H N C Cloete, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, permanent ; and Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary ; M King, Suptd Engr, 2nd class, permanent; Lieut Col A D McArthur, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class permanent ; J Craig, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem ; F R Upcott, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary; Lieut-Col R R Pulford, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class permanent; E J Moore, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem (Supernumerary) ; Lieut-Col J A Little, I S C, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem ; P T S Large, Suptdg Engr., 2nd class, temporary (Supernumerary) ; and S Preston, Suptdg Engr., 2nd class, temporary.

The services of Mr A J Huges, C I E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, which were temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr T R Barwick is appointed, on probation, the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Rrilways, Locomotive Dept, and posted to the establishmet under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on the Burma State Railway.

Mr G Humfress, Ex Engr, 1st grrde sub pro tem, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief, Main Line Section, North Western Railway, during the absence of Mr G H List, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major G F Wilson, R E, Depty Manager, North Western Railway, is promoted from class 1, grade 3, to Class 1, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr W E Newham, Ex Engr, 3rd grade State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief, Mu Valley Railway, during the absence of Mr H L Monk on privilege, leave, or until further orders.

Mr A T Chiodetti, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Bailways, having overstayed his leave his name is removed from the Public Works Dept list of Engineers.

Lieut F M Westropp, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permanently transferred to the establishment under the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

Mr J R Bell, Chief Engr, 3rd class temporary rank State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief, East Coast Railway.

Mr F J E Spring, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, State Railways, continues to officiate as Engr-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, during the absence of Mr Bell on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr J R Bell, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary Rank, State Railways, and Engr-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, is appointed Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the open line north of the Godaveri, and including the ferry over that river.

Mr F J E Spring, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem State Railways, and Offg Engr-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the open line north of the Godaveri, including the ferry over that river, during the absence of Mr J R Bell, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr F J E Spring, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, State Railways and Offg Engr-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Lieut-Col F Firebrace, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr C A Perrin, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed Sanitary Engineer, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with the rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class permanent.

Capt S L Craster, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Dept, is, on retransfer to this Department, posted to the establishment under the Director Genl of Railways, for employment on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

Mr W Good, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a SuptdgEngr, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R A Cordner, or until further orders.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J Pocock, Extra Assistant Supt, 3rd grade (seconded), is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr A Kitchen, Extra Assist Supt, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for 27 days.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Mercer, Assist Supt, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Mr B Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut C B Baldock, wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Lieut W D Daunt, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Surgn-Capt W R Edwards, M D, having returned from the two months' privilege assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgn, Quetta, from Surgn-Capt A Street, M B, F R C S.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

H F Wilkieson made over and Mr E Hewetson took charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Col H M S Magrath assumed charge of the offices of the Collector and Dist Magte and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from Mr E Hewetson.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G B Hingston, R E, Assist Engr, held charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Capt Cordue, R E, on privilege leave.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 37, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Capt M. A. Tighe, Assist Commissioner and Magte, First Class, Merwara, with authority to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Code.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr F J Harvey, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The six months' special leave granted to Mr G P Rose, C I E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, by the Manager, North Western Railway, has been commuted by H M's Secry of State for India to leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.

Mr A Barrow Assistant Locomotive Supt in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is transferred from the North Western Railway to the East Coast Railway.

A WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTE.

IN these days of activity when nervous disorders prevail to so great an extent, everyone must feel some interest in an institute which has been raised for, and has eminently succeeded in doing, a great and good work in the prevention and cure of human suffering. Such an Institute exists at 52, Oxford Street, and is the property of the Medical Battery Company, Limited. A recent visit to this palatial establishment has convincingly demonstrated that electricity, when properly and scientifically handled may become the foremost factor in the prevention and cure of disease. All the corroborative proof needed is given that, for a variety of physical and nervous disorders, electricity is a quick and effectual remedy, and it certainly seems as if inexhaustible perseverance and firm conviction in the promotion and perfection of a system of remedial treatment which dispenses with medicine has overcome the prejudice which formerly existed in the minds of the public. Space forbids an adequate account of how this progress has been made in face of what appeared to be unsurmountable difficulties, but we are informed that any of the publications of the Medical Battery Co., Ltd.—which has a small library of its own—will be sent to any address without any charge whatever on application to the Manager, 52, Oxford Street, W. Many Medical men and eminent electricians who have entered the Institute doubting its value have left it firmly convinced that the rational treatment of disease by Electropathy is efficacious, even when all the usual medicinal remedies have failed. Criticism of the methods adopted is invited, and the Medical Battery Company offer the use of their experimental rooms and testing apparatus, free of charge (by appointment), to all Physicians and Scientists who are unable to obtain such accommodation at their own premises. This offer is made so that those whose ignorance is not altogether wilful may learn how great a curative power Electropathy really is, and that, putting aside the sordid suggestions of self-interest and prejudice, they may be able to conscientiously recommend these invaluable scientific health appliances to every sufferer with whom they come into contact professionally. With regard to the merits of Harness' Electropathic Belts, the enormous sale of these curative appliances, the increased demands for them, and the number of unsolicited testimonials open for public inspection, indicate the benefit patients have derived from their use. It is very certain that a visit to the Institute must have the effect of annihilating any prejudice which may exist in the mind of the visitor against Electropathy as a bona-fide form of treatment, and of proving that the science is essentially a progressive one.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE nature of the work required of the British navy both now and formerly is identically the same, and may be summarised as follows :—1. The safe convoy of British commerce and transports all over the world. 2. The protection of the British Isles and their dependencies against all attacks by sea. 3. The destruction or capture of the enemy's ships of war and mercantile marine. But, although the duties themselves remain the same as ever, the circumstances relating to their performance have become very different. In the first place, the volume and area of British trade have vastly increased, and moreover the importation of provisons from abroad is no longer a convenience, but has developed into an absolute necessity. In short, there are many more merchant ships to protect, the ports from which they sail have been multiplied, and the safe arrival of vessels conveying food has become indispensable. But so far from heavier responsibility having been accompanied by a corresponding increase of strength to meet it, the contrary is, comparatively speaking, the case. The very magnitude and extent of our Empire places us at an immense disadvantage in case of war with any Power or combination of Powers whose naval forces even approach an equality with our own. Concentrations on the part of our enemies can be effected by them, at will, upon almost any convenient points, and without exposing to danger any vital interests, whilst we, on the other hand, are absolutely obliged to attempt the always difficult and generally hopeless task of showing a bold front everywhere with forces perhaps inadequate for the purpose. Steam and the electric telegraph have, theoretically speaking, revolutionised the systems both of attack and defence, probably, however, without resulting in greater advantages to either in comparison with the other, and certainly without eliminating the possible influences of "chance." Just as in bygone days a sudden change of wind might upset everything, so now scarcity of coal or the parting of a telegraph cable may prevent strategical movements, whilst one lucky shot with a torpedo may instantly transfer the probabilities of tactical success from one side to the other.

It is a geneaally accepted fact that the swordsmanship of our officers has been too much neglected. Colonel King-Harman has by means of a lecture circulated both in India and at home, endeavoured to create an interest in the subject, his efforts being well supported by Lord Roberts. The Royal United Service Institution has also done its part by inviting Captain Hutton to lecture on a theme with which he is pre-eminently qualified to deal. This lecture was attended by large numbers of officers, who thus testified the interest with which the new proposals are regarded ; and the meeting was afterwards addressed by such well-known swordsmen as Lord Methuen, Major Lawrence, and Captain Wigram. Several speakers dwelt on the benefit which would result if the lecturer's suggestion as to improved fencing in the great schools were acted upon. We consider this to be a most practical and valuable suggestion. Colonel Fox writes with regard to the officers, that comparatively few of them care anything about fencing, and that the physical training of candidates for the army is sadly neglected. It would, therefore, seem desirable to remedy these two evils by beginning early to give attention to training and swordsmanship. This cannot be done better than in the schools. The army classes especially should be placed under sytematic instruction, and if really good masters be employed for the fencing lessons, much time will be saved, and it will soon be an exception to find an officer who is not master of his weapon. It is far better to look at this question from the broad standpoint of efficiency and duty, than do admit the personal element in any degree. When an officer declares that he had to begin afresh with a French insrructor after having been through one or two military courses, it is not the fault of our sergeants, but of our system, which completes their education in too short a time. These men are led to believe themselves perfect, and some of them do much injury by being scattered over the country as instructors, and by inducing persons more ignorant than themselves to resist any attempt at reform. A high standard of fencing for officers, should be set up, but this cannot well be done without the institution of a long course for instructors. The "all-round" man is very good in his way, but as an instructor in fencing must be a specialist.

The Russian Admiralty has under consideration a project of establishing a great naval port and arsenal on the shore of the Arctic Ocean. At first sight this may seem singular, but it seems, nevertheless, that many advantages would result. During the winter months the Gulf of Finland is closed by ice, and communicates by passages which might be blockaded with the North Sea, while the conditions of communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean are well known. But the coast of Russian Lapland is at all times free from ice, from the opening of the White Sea to the Varanger Fjord, as is also the region of the North Cape on the coast of Norway. It presents, besides, in the Kola Fjord, and other inlests, very safe and convenient harbourages. The hinterland is rich in timber, and the Finland railway, which at present extends as far north as Uleaborg, might without much difficulty be carried forward. a distrnce of some 400 miles, to the Lapland coast. With a port and dockyards on her Arctic border, Russia, it is maintained, would have easy communication for her squadrons with the North Sea and the Atlantic, and would be freed from the difficulties which reduce the value of the Baltic fleet. At the same time, it is not to be supposed that Russia would materially diminish her maritime force in the inland sea. Rather the creation of an Arctic port would call for the creation of an Arctic fleet.

The programme of the French naval manœuvres has been prepared, but has not yet been made fully public. As was the case last year, reserve men will be called out to form auxiliary complements for many of the ships. Their period of service will be from July 10 to August 8, but the first series of actual fighting operations will not begin until the middle of July. The most interesting manœuvres are expected to take place in the Mediterranean, where some fifty vessels in all will be mobilized, but we have not yet learned the particulars. For the northern operations about 45 ships will be mobilized. The Brest contingent will include the wooden cruiser Eclaireur, the new cruisers Isly and Dupuy de Lome, which will receive complements of reservists auxiliary to their trial-effectives, the coast-defence ship Tempete, and six reserve torpedo-boats. The four torpedo-boats now in commission at Brest will proceed to Cherbourg for the first active operations about July 15, at which time the Eclaireur will join the flag of Admiral Lefevre, commanding the Northern Squadron. Later there are to be operations of coast attack and defence. The Petite Republique has circulated a statement that every French mail and passenger steamer in the Mediterranean is to be mobilized as an auxiliary cruiser ; but this has not been confirmed and seems very improbable.

It is strange what fatality there is about ships which bear Royal names. The Prince George was burned in 1758, and the Royal George sunk at her moorings in 1782. The Royal Charlotte was blown up in 1736, and two years later the Queen Charlotte was burned. In 1818 the Queen Charlotte went down with all on board, and the Albert, troopship, was wrecked in 1843. In 1852 the Royal Adelaide, steam packet, went down with a loss of 400 lives ; in 1853 the steamer Queen Victoria went on the rocks, and 67 persons were lost ; and on September 3, 1878, the Princess Alice went down in the Thames with about 900 passengers.

It is a surprising fact though none the less satisfactory and true that the late disaster to the Victoria is the very first occasion on which a ship has been lost while performing steam tactics. When one considers the amount of skill and judgment required in their execution, and that they have been carried out in different parts of the world nearly every day for 25 years, one would imagine that this fact alone ought to be sufficient answer to those critics who in the House and elsewhere, seem never tired of decrying the efficiency and seamanship of naval officers.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the lost seamen's relatives is mounting up apace, but considerably more will have to be subscribed if any really substantial provision is to be found for them. If I remember rightly, says a correspondent, on the occasion of the loss of the Captain over £30,000 was collected at the Mansion House, and it was none too much ; yet the loss of life on this occasion seems to have been even greater. A propos of this subject, many naval officers have suggested the advisability of holding a Naval Tournament in London in support of the fund. The project was mooted last year, but for various reasons was dropped, or at least for the present. Now, however, is an opportunity which should not be lost, for public interest and sympathy for the Navy has been thoroughly aroused, and the excellent object for which the tournament would be given would be more than enough to attract an audience which would not be second in numbers even to that which witnessed the tournament given by the sister service. Let a few energitic naval men take the initiative at once, and if too late for this season, then let it take place in the autumn.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone took an opportunity to impart some not generally known information about the Royal Standard. The three crowns, he said, which are to be found in old pictures, were the proper emblems of Ireland down to the period of Henry VIII. That monarch then adopted the harp in consequence of an idea, which was by no means irrational, that confusion might arise between the three crowns of Ireland and the symbol of the Papal authority—the Tiara. The harp has now been the recognised symbol of Ireland for nearly 400 years.

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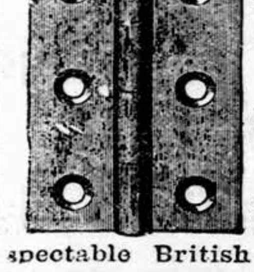

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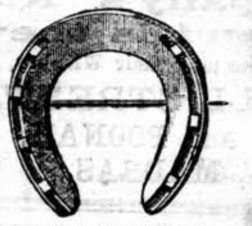
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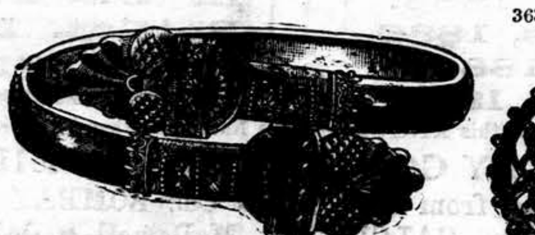
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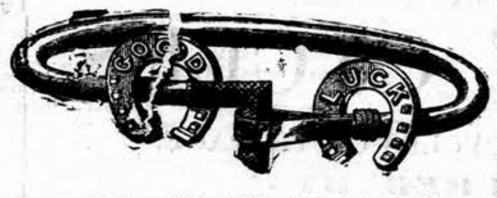

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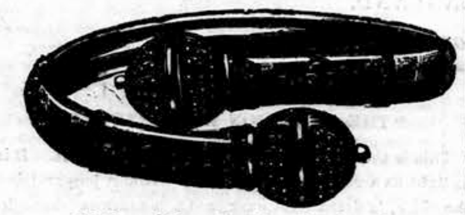
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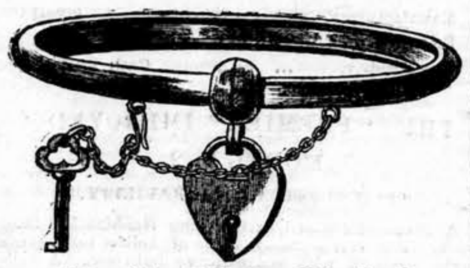
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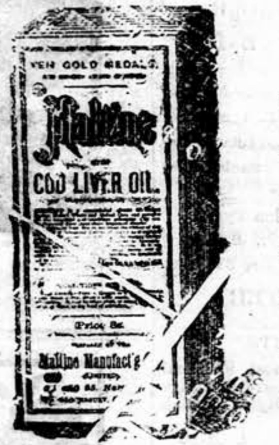

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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

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Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyist, says—"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the BEST of all Foods I have ever examined."

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Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

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Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

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ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

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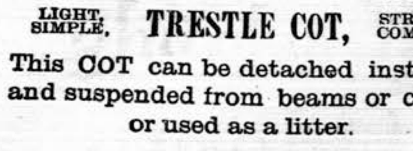

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Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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Lactophosphate of Lime

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

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Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
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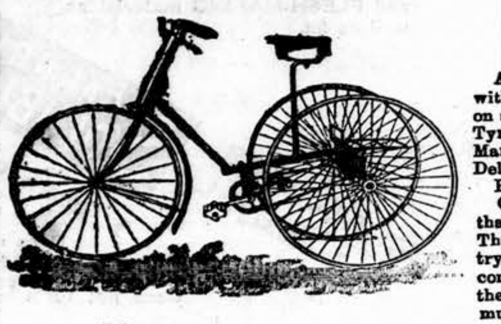

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 187 .

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON
RICHd MATHEWS & Co's
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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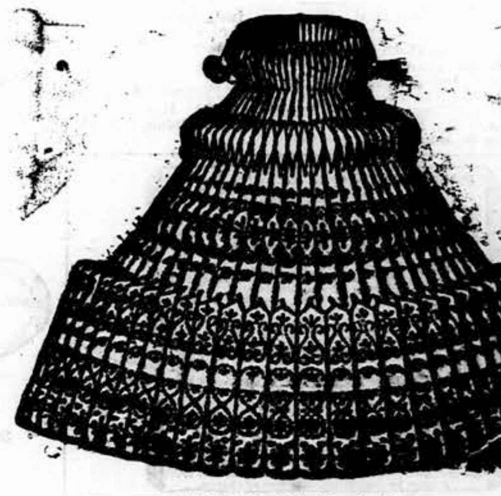

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